

738h
THE COMPANY

OF THE

"HARAS NATIONAL"

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

French Coach, Percheron & Arabian Horses.

OFFICE: 30 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL, CANADA.

STOCK FARM AND STABLES, OUTREMONT.

(THREE MILES NORTH OF THE CITY.)

CATALOGUE FOR 1889-90.

Associated with The Percheron and Arabian Importing Horse Co.,
(The Fleur de Lys Horse Ranch, Buffalo Gap, Dakota, U. S.;
The New-Medavy Sale Farm, Fremont, Nebraska,
U. S.); And the Société Hippique d'Exportation et d'Elevage, Paris, France.

MONTREAL:

PRINTED BY THE GAZETTE PRINTING COMPANY.

1889

PURCHASING A STALLION.

On several occasions reference has been made in our correspondence to the plan followed in some neighborhoods to enable farmers to secure the use of a good stallion at comparatively small risk, by joining in the purchase. A case in point is cited in the *Northwestern Farmer* as follows —

"We know of a neighborhood in North Dakota where several farmers propose to unite in the purchase of a draught stallion. The stallion is already owned in the neighborhood and his get for the last two years have proven him a good one. A stock company will be organized with a capital of \$2,500 (the original cost of the horse shares \$125 each. The number of stockholders will be limited to twenty persons who will take one share each. When not convenient to raise the cash, the present owner who is also to be a member of the company will take secured notes bearing eight per cent. interest. The company will pay for the care and keep of the horse which will cost for man and his board for three months (the season), say \$120, and for the keep of the horse 50 cents per day during the year—about 180\$, or 300 in all. Members of the company will pay \$20 service for each mare, for the season. If the number is not too great, outside service will be given at the same rate for cash. Service will be limited to one hundred mares. At the close of the season the business will be figured up, and after setting aside a reasonable amount as a sinking fund, a dividend will be declared in which all stockholders will share alike. HERE IS A SYSTEM OF PRACTICAL CO-OPERATION WORTHY OF ADOPTION IN HUNDREDS OF NEIGHBORHOODS. IT SECURES A FIRST-CLASS HORSE AT SMALL INDIVIDUAL COST AND AT ONCE CREATES A COMMON INTEREST IN IMPROVED STOCK. It may be set down as a fact that neighborhoods where this spirit prevails will, before many years, become well known horse centres, where good animals will be sought at paying prices."

To anybody intending to build up such a company we will furnish the forms of shares in blanks, the by-laws and rules, and give any information required.

THE COMPANY OF THE HARAS NATIONAL,
 30 St. James Street.

636.1
c 738h
THE COMPANY

OF THE

"HARAS NATIONAL"

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

French Coach, Percheron & Arabian Horses.

OFFICE: 30 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL, CANADA.

STOCK FARM AND STABLES, OUTREMONT.

(THREE MILES NORTH OF THE CITY.)

CATALOGUE FOR 1889-90.

Associated with The Percheron and Arabian Importing Horse Co., etc.;
(The Fleur de Lys Horse Ranch, Buffalo Gap, Dakota, U. S.;
The New-Medavy Sale Farm, Fremont, Nebraska,
U. S.); And the Société Hippique d'Exportation et d'Elevage, Paris, France.

MONTREAL:

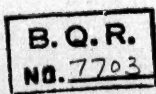
PRINTED BY THE GAZETTE PRINTING COMPANY.

1889

SF
299

C66a

TS



RECEIVED
1969 12-18/68

THE "HARAS NATIONAL."

SIR,

Permit me to call your attention and that of the directors and members of your Agricultural Society to the advantages resulting from the establishment of the "Haras National" Company. This Company propose to continue the importation and sale of French horses ; to hire them out for the season to agricultural societies, and to individuals who require them ; and to inaugurate in this Country the "Haras," as it is understood in France, by the breeding of select races.

The Company propose to import Percherons of heavy build, and also light weights or roadsters ; large Norman carriage horses, a few Arabs and some Percheron brood mares.

The old and excellent race known as the Canadian horse will not be forgotten. Efforts will be made to discover such samples of it as may be scattered through the Country, in order, by careful breeding, to restore it to its ancient footing. A stud-book will also be opened for that highly prized race.

IMPORTS AND SALES.

Through the relations which they have established with those localities in France, where the breeding of high-class horses has been made a speciality, as well as through the position and experience of its shareholders in that Country, the Company will be able to make purchases on most favorable conditions.

The French shareholders, of whom the Baron E. de Mandat-Grancey is President, comprise some of the most eminent members of the Great French Society of Agriculturists known as "La Société des Agriculteurs de France." Their knowledge of region of La Perche and of the other districts where horse-breeding is carried on is of the most thorough character. They belong moreover, to that select circle from which the afore-mentioned Society chooses its judges for those far-famed equine competitions that take place from time to time in France. There could not, therefore, be more desirable connoisseurs in horseflesh.

It is the Company's intention to import only such animals as are of definitely ascertained pedigree, and, in every instance, a careful examination by veterinary surgeons will be conducted at the date of purchase.

The Company's Norman horses are obtained, as much as possible, from the state *Haras*. The two last specimens were procured from that of Le Pin.

Without being carried away by the rage for huge animals (which has seized our American neighbors especially), the Company of the "Haras National," aiming at the improvement, with as little delay as possible, of the country's breeds, by raising it to

the desired proportions, and at the same time preserving the gait, speed and others merits, deem it proper to make their imports consist mostly of Percherons, of at least 1,500 lbs., and good trotters

Nevertheless, they will also make it their business to import for such as desire them horses of the same breed of 1800 lbs. or even more. The Company would, however, take the liberty of reminding their customers that for the snow-deep roads of our long winters, and for general use, the 1500 lbs. horses are to be preferred.

If our native mares were, as a rule, heavier than they are, even a less weight would satisfy all needs. But, as things are, it would require a stallion of 1500 lbs. for the progeny to be easily disposed of.

The Company will import a few Breton horses of the small Percheron kind. They would, at the same time, remark that the Percheron breed, whose purity has been established by the stud-books, and which is known to have been kept free from all admixture of blood, is naturally the best fitted to transmit the racial characteristics with fidelity. It is needless to insist on the qualities of the Percheron as a roadster. It is indeed, the finest race in the world, and for general purposes just the horse that our farmers need. For that breed came from the best of all progenitors, the Arab, enlarged by inter-breeding with the finest Norman mares. The race has been known in France from time immemorial, and successive governments have assumed the duty of preserving and improving, by scrupulous care, all its original good qualities. It is a hardy breed, docile, good-tempered, a quick traveller, capable of taking large loads to market and

returning briskly over no matter what road. It is also a capital post-horse, the horse of the Paris diligence and omnibus, that all the world admires. It is easy to raise, no delicacy of constitution standing in the way, and for that reason it is much sought after in the American market.

Some twenty years ago, as may be recalled, a few Percherons were introduced into this Province. At first their reputation amongst us did not come up to the standard of their fame in Europe. Perhaps too much was expected of them. But now, when the merits of their descendants have been so thoroughly tested, our farmers bitterly regret not having retained them in their counties. Their progeny has been really remarkable, large, strong, active, and selling at figures rarely under \$150 or \$200, and it is that past experience of our province, which has induced and justified us in renewing the experiment.

The Norman horse, a result of judicious crossing of the Arab, of the pure English and of the Norman mare, furnishes elegant carriage horses, more hardy than the thoroughbred, quite as handsome, though not so elegant, stronger, if less swift, more docile, if less spirited, and, altogether, a most serviceable animal. Of the Norman type the Company have at this moment an admirable example in the four year old stallion, "Holopherne."

The Company purpose importing two or three Arab Stallions during the present year. Strange to say, this race has not yet come to be appreciated amongst us as it is elsewhere and as it really deserves. Still there is a demand for Arabs on the part of those who raise the finer breeds. As is well known, the Arab is

the source of all the generous strains of blood, and, having been formed and developed by nomad tribes of the desert, he is *par excellence*, the horse of stamina and iron endurance.

The Company will inaugurate their undertaking by judicious breeding. A selection of mares will first be made. This year, as already intimated, they will import two or three Percheron mares, thus adding to the number of brood mares already in the Province.

All the mares that were covered by "Joly" last summer will foal this year. It has just been ascertained that the Percheron mare, "Venus," belonging to the Deaf-Mute institution at Outremont, lately dropped a fine filly, whose black coat bears welcome witness to its sire.

The Company would take the present opportunity of requesting those who may have knowledge of any good mares and stallions of the old Canadian breed to apprise them of the whereabouts of these animals. The task to which the Company are bending their energies, of renewing as far as possible, the old Canadian breed of horses, will doubtless be a work of time. It will, however, tend to assure the public that our efforts are in the right direction and are worthy of encouragement.

So much on the head of imports and sales.

It remains to add that the conditions accorded to buyers will be extremely liberal, giving them every opportunity and ample time to procure the money for their payments. In fact, by reason of their large consignments and of the considerations already mentioned, they are in a position to sell more cheaply than any other Company, firm or individual.

It is also especially noteworthy that **THE COMPANY GUARANTEE THEIR STALLIONS** as breeders and free from hereditary defects. The pedigree taken from the stud-book, accompanies each horse.

HIRING OUT.

The Company will hire out their horses through out the Province to Agricultural Societies and to individuals. Henceforth these societies may procure a good stallion for the season, thus excepting the risks and expenses, consequent on the possession of a horse. Let our farmers make the calculation for themselves, and they will find that it is more profitable to expend in hire even the third of the horse's value than to purchase a stallion and thus incur the ordinary expenses and risks, not to speak of the dangers of sickness, death or accident. The system of hiring out assures to societies the advantage of being able to change their sire every year so as to satisfy all tastes in turn, having a draught horse this year, a carriage horse the next, or, if they like, resuming the use of the animal that has already given satisfaction. In the fall the horses return to the Company's stables and are there suitably looked after so as to be ready for the following season

Besides, how many societies, though convinced by the experience of other counties (such, for instance, as Huntington and Chateauguay), would like to purchase stallions of the best breeds, and yet have not the means! The Company's aim is to come to the help of just such societies, where counties or parishes will have all the benefits of a choice stallion.

Agricultural Societies, even with the Government

grant are but seldom in a position to purchase a stallion. To make such a purchase, they must find a capital of from \$1500 to \$2000 for a serviceable imported horse. Now, by means of the hiring-out system, which they are now asked to consider, they can always have a good stallion in their county without being obliged to procure these large sums.

Let it be supposed that a society hires a horse for the sum of \$500 for the season, suitable for a hundred services; by giving a part of its subsidy, it will pay, let us say, the half, \$250, and then for \$2.50 per mare, a hundred of its members may have the benefit of the stallion. In all cases it will, of course, be necessary that the stipulated price be paid or guaranteed in advance, the number of services fixed and the stallions always in charge of the servants of the Company.

Such, in few words, is what the Company will undertake. Such are their aims, to attain which the Company will be found wanting neither in means nor in goodwill. They flatter themselves, moreover, that the public will second their efforts to procure it the advantages that have been so long desired.

Simple individuals by combining together, thus attempt to accomplish an object which in Canada the various Governments have long been contemplating, a task of which in France the Government has sole control. If by their industry, their perseverance, their honesty of purpose, the Company prove able to carry out their projects, it is for the public to give them its cordial approval and encouragement.

The stables of the Company have been located at a point, as nearly as possible within reach of all, being

situated at a short distance from Montreal, where every person in this district is sure to have business some time or other during the year.

For all further information, application can be made to the office of the Company, 30 St. James Street, Montreal.

LOUIS BEAUBIEN,

PRESIDENT.

R. AUZIAS TURENNE,

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

Montreal, May 1, 1889.

INTRODUCTORY

SIR :

Since the issue of our last circular, the HARAS NATIONAL COMPANY have received a fresh consignment of horses from France, and have completed their splendid stables at Outremont. (*See Engraving Page.*)

Both stallions and mares of extraordinary excellence are now to be seen in the stables of the HARAS. Their certificates of pedigree will promptly convince those who are acquainted with the Norman and Percheron Stud-Books of their racial superiority. We cordially invite all connoisseurs in horseflesh to visit the stables, which have been pronounced without rival in the Dominion, and to there examine Percherons and Normans, and assure themselves by personal inspection of the truth of our assertions. At Montreal they will always find a carriage at their disposal to convey them to Outremont. [The Office of the HARAS is at 30 St. James Street.]

We have received so many inquiries as to the history of the equine races of La Perche and Normandy, that we deem it advisable to give the required information, which will be found further on, accompanied by the judgments which some of the most distinguished horse-breeders in the United States have pronounced on these fine races.

In urging you, Sir, to accept our invitation to visit the HARAS Stables, we would gladly have your opinion

on an enterprise, in the carrying out of which we have shrunk from no sacrifice of means or energy. We feel certain that ere long there will be a general demand for Percheron and Norman stallions, because their offspring sell better and are more highly prized in the great markets of this continent than those of any other breed. This is a fact that admits of no question.

We do not undertake any criticism of Clydesdale or other breeds, or indulge in comparisons which are proverbially odious. We simply say, *Come and see, and judge for yourself!*

For fifteen years, the Americans, your neighbors, have been giving a decided preference to Percherons and Normans both as draught and carriage horses.

From New York to the extreme North-West there is but a single voice in favor of these French races, and the importation of them is increasing from day to day. It is well-known that in the great horse fairs of Chicago, Percherons have always won the prizes over the Clydesdales. We state this merely as a fact. We may also draw the attention of intelligent Canadians to the verdict of the principal New York horse-traders, and especially to that of A. S. Chamberlain, who has been in the business for some forty years :—"Some years ago we used to get a great many horses from Upper Canada. These were Clydesdale and would weigh from 1,400 to 1,600 lbs., but they did not seem to answer the purpose : as a general thing, their feet were thin-shelled out and flat, and being heavy horses their feet would become sore and would not stand the pavements."

Here, then, is what men who supply New York City and Brook-

lyn say on the subject:—Dahlman, Chamberlain, Oakley, Smith, Hayman, Stein, and Richie, who handle nine-tenths of all the draught horses sold in these great cities, unite in saying that the Percherons give the best satisfaction to the people who buy them to wear out; that they last longer; that they stand the hot weather best; that their feet stand the work on the pavement better: that they sell for higher prices, and are more sought after than any other breed; and all these dealers unanimously recommend the farmers of the country to breed to stallions of French blood in preference to all others to raise horses to sell on the Eastern market. A. J. Heine-man, of Mansfield, O., who handles about two thousand horses yearly, principally for the New York market, says: "I handle more of the Percheron or Norman horses because there is more demand for them. They have more body, are finer lookers, and better movers than the other breeds." Barey, Mewgrass, Cooper, Lamb, Klea, Towsig and Beckett, of Chicago, all express similar opinions, and say: "Breed horses of the French blood for our market." The above evidence is from men who handle perhaps fifty thousand horses per annum, and is the reflex of the opinions of the men who have the horses actually at work.

In France, in the very heart of La Perche, we have a breeding farm, the well-known establishment of Medavy, famous for the excellence of its colts, the very pick of the Percheron races. Five years ago we started, near Buffalo Gap, Dakota Territory, the ranch of Fleur de Lys (Gen.-Man., R. Auzias-Turenne; Ass.-Manager: E. Coumert), where more than 900 horses are reared at liberty in the open air. The only horses admitted are of Percheron, Norman and Arab race. It is noteworthy that in the great horse ranches of the North-West the use of Clydesdale stallions has been greatly discontinued, as the progeny was found incapable of enduring the rigors of winter on the prairie. Two years ago, we established at Fremont, Nebraska, (General Manager: Louis Defontaine; Sec.-Treas.: A. Marion), a *haras* for the sale exclusively of Percheron,

Norman and Arab stallions and the products of Fleur de Lys. In that establishment we have already sold above a hundred stallions. Percheron, Norman, and Arab. In less than two months this fall, more than twelve animals were taken out of those stables.

What we have accomplished at Fremont—where we began without any external aid, without a single acquaintance—we will also accomplish at Montreal, with the willing support of the great agriculturists of this Province.

Equipped as we are, and recoiling from no sacrifice in procuring the finest stallions from France, assured beforehand that the ramifications and connections of our Company permit us to rear and to import with less outlay than any other corporation or individual whatever, we are enabled to defy all competition in supplying Canada with those admirable equine races, the merits of which are recognized through the entire Western hemisphere. It is our ambition to create in Canada a *Haras* truly national in every sense of the word, and, in so doing, to find a recompense for those enormous sacrifices which we have not hesitated to undergo, while endowing Canada with a race of horses which will become as famous in the Dominion as they have already become in our ancient Motherland.

THE COMPANY OF THE HARAS NATIONAL.

LOUIS BEAUBIEN,
President.

R. AUZIAS-TURENNE,
Managing-Director.

Montreal, October, 1889.

PRESS NOTICES.

What is said of our Horses at Home and Abroad.

THE PERCHERON AND ARABIAN IMPORTING HORSE CO.

This is what the *Western Resources* of Lincoln, Neb., of August 10th, 1889, says of THE PERCHERON ARABIAN IMPORTING HORSE COMPANY:—

“The Percheron and Arabian Importing Horse Company is one of the great institutions of which the West can boast possession, and should be proud to claim. The business conducted is not only importing the choicest members of the Percheron and Arabian families to American soil and leading them to the door of Western farmers and stockmen for inspection and purchase, but likewise in breeding on a scale of magnitude commensurate with their abundant capital, unbridled enterprise and steadfast energy. In Perche, France, their farm is one of the best known horse breeding establishments in the dry, hilly land of superb horses, and some of the most serviceable horses in Nebraska were bred on their well known Medavy Farm. At Montreal, the Company of the Haras National, Canada, they have a new extensive sale station, where they will sell many well built and powerful horses annually to the sturdy French Canadians of the Province of Quebec. At Fremont, Neb., their third establishment is reached and as is becoming with the general thrift and enterprise of the Yankee West, this is the most important plant in the business, especially as it refers to us.

“A *Resources* representative recently visited this the ‘New Medavy,’ by invitation, to inspect the recent importation from the Perche, and it was gratifying to know the managers have profited by past experience, and brought a class of horses this year nearer in accord with the demand of Americans than last year. That is, they are larger and possess quality from the tip of ear to the canon bones. Some twenty stallions and mares were seen, and though just landed from their long trip by rail and water, they are in fine fettle, and if no impediment is encountered the company will be able to select a ‘show herd’ difficult to beat. The horses were principally produced on the Medavy Farm, which adds interest to them, for it indicates the character of the home establishment in stronger terms than words can. Bayard, a beautiful black stallion with the brilliant star, three

years old, finished and proud, is the prince of the party, and though he may be a trifle upstanding for some, has the show horse qualities so strong that when rivals meet him in the ring they will appreciate the value of his rich breeding and commanding presence. Duroc, of this importation, is a veritable Dutchman's horse, being thick, low and wide, but with all he has action and style that will make him a very popular horse in some circles. Another horse that attracted attention was the grey stallion Cœur de Roi, four years old, handsomely turned, beautiful mover and very attractive. Conquerant, two years old, grey and a typical draught horse, has the conformation, bone, substance and quality which will eventually make him, when developed, a valuable stock horse. But why enumerate? the entire draft possesses the merit of the superb race of horses which this company rear in France and America, and the prospective buyer will be amply repaid by visiting this establishment.

"Recently they have secured the Octagonal barn, built a few years since by Hoy Bros., in Fremont, where patrons can be better accommodated than heretofore. At all times there can be found a representative of their stable at this conspicuous and well arranged barn, and teams also for conveying those to their ranch, three miles away, who do not find what is wanted at the barn.

"Near Buffalo Gap, D. T., ranging over an immense territory, this company own nearly 900 head of horses, including Percherons, Arabians, trotting bred stock, and general purpose beasts. The region in and about the Black Hills is a famous horse country, and this company have some pure bred stallions of quality and finish, size and bone at Fremont, bred and produced on their Dakota ranch. But, who don't know Fleur-de-Lys Horse Ranch through the entire Wild West country? *Resources* commends this company and its genial, honorable officers to the fullest confidence of the Western public."

QUEBEC WAS NOT BEHIND

AT THE GREAT TORONTO FAIR—EXHIBIT OF SUPERB HORSES FROM
THE HARAS NATIONAL.

It is gratifying, to say the least, that Lower Canada was so well represented at the Toronto Exhibition so far as the exhibit of horses is concerned, and the satisfaction is somewhat increased by the know-

ledge of the fact that it is to Montreal gentlemen particularly that the credit of this equine exhibit belongs. The Haras National has been more than once mentioned in these columns, and the enterprise, energy, and wide knowledge of the men conducting it have been commented upon. Among the exhibits of the Haras National at the Toronto Exhibition was a three-year-old Percheron stallion weighing 1,900 pounds. He is black and of magnificent build, and has carried off diplomas and first prizes at the Canada Central fair at Ottawa, at Montreal, and at Sherbrooke. There was also a four-year-old Percheron stallion, dapple grey, which also carried off prizes at the above exhibitions. He has superb action and might be called a trotter, although he turns the scales at 1,600 pounds. Another was a French four-year-old coach stallion of beautiful outline and style. He has secured several honors. Occupying another stall was a three-year-old Norman-French coach stallion, which has taken a prize in the carriage class. He is 16½ hands high and a fine specimen of his kind, thoroughly sound in every respect and shows good breeding. All these horses have pedigrees duly registered in the French stock books. Farmers and horse rearers cannot be too well posted as to the breeds of stock to choose from, and this was an exhibit which deserves their weighty consideration. The Hon. Mr. Beaubien, the popular president of the association, was repeatedly congratulated by people who were present at the exhibition, and who were not only admirers but judges of a good horse.—*The Gazette*, Montreal.

EXHIBIT OF FRENCH HORSES

Before the Fair closes every farmer, stock-breeder and sportsman should see the exhibit of French horses by the Haras National Company in cattle shed No. 11. It is the first time that this large and flourishing stock rearing concern has come to the Industrial Exhibition, but they are well known in France, in the Province of Quebec and various parts of the United States. The company was formed in 1888, the capital being half French and half Canadian, and is now engaged extensively in the importation of French coach horses and Arabian horses. Up till the present they have been successful, and have been gaining reputation very rapidly for purity of breed and excellence of stock in many parts of the Province of Quebec and the United States. A large ranch has been acquired in the State of

Dakota and a breeding farm in France. The latter serves as an entrepot for rearing the horses before exportation to this continent. Another sale farm has been obtained in Fremont, Nebraska, and still another at Outremont, near Montreal. At the last named farm there is one of the finest stables on the continent. Among the exhibits at the Toronto Exhibition is a three-year-old Percheron stallion weighing 1,900 pounds. He is black and of splendid shape, and has carried off diplomas and first prizes at the Canada Central Fair at Ottawa, at Montreal and at Sherbrooke. There is also a four-year-old Percheron stallion, dapple gray, which also carried off prizes at the above exhibitions. He is of splendid action and might be called a trotter, although he turns the scale at 1,600 pounds. The next is a French four-year-old coach stallion of a beautiful outline and style. He has already carried off a number of honors. Occupying another stall is a three-year-old Norman-French coach stallion, which has taken a prize in the carriage class. He is 16½ hands high and a fine specimen of his kind, thoroughly sound in wind and limb and shows good breeding. All these horses have pedigrees regularly registered in the French stock books. The two French coach horses shown were bought at the Government stud farms in France. Farmers and horse rearers cannot be too well posted as to the breeds of stock to choose from, and this is an exhibit which deserves their weighty consideration. Many admirers of the French horses talked with Hon. L. Beaubien, the genial president of the company, who was on the fair grounds yesterday. The manager, Mr. R. Auzias-Turenne, is also in attendance. For the future the company intend making Toronto one of their chief centres of business.—*The Empire, Toronto, Sept. 20, 1889.*

EXHIBITION NOTICES.

FRENCH PERCHERON AND NORMAND HORSES.

In the horse stalls are four of the finest horses in the Show, of the Percheron and Normandy breed, imported from France, and exhibited by the "La Cie. du Haras National," 30 St. James street, Montreal. This is a joint stock company, instituted in France in the year 1888, and of semi-French and semi-Canadian formation, for the purpose of importing and selling French and Arabian horses, of the best breeds, in Canada. The Hon. Louis Beaubien, who now repre-

sents the Company in Montreal, is President, and Monsieur Auzias-Turenne, Manager. The Company possesses a ranch in Dakota where over 1,500 head of breeding horses are kept. The firm also imports pure Arabian horses and has four of the finest specimens on exhibition at the Fair Grounds, two Percherons and two Normans. The names of the two Percherons are Joly and Bertrand. The former is a fine black stallion, three years old, of beautiful proportions and has secured five first prizes and a diploma, as follows:—Diploma at the Central Canada Exhibition Association, at Ottawa, in 1888; three firsts at the Canada Eastern Exhibition at Sherbrooke, P.Q., in 1889; two at the County of Hochelaga Agricultural Society on the 21st September, 1888. Bertrand, 4 years old, a grey, obtained a first at Ottawa in 1888. Of the Normans, or French coach horses, the horse Puisage, 3 years old, got a diploma and first prize at Sherbrooke in 1889. Holopherne, another Norman, 4 years old, took first at Ottawa in 1888 and first at Sherbrooke in 1889.—*The Globe, Toronto, Sept. 21, 1889.*

SOMETHING ABOUT THE STABLES AT OUTREMONT.

A MODEL ESTABLISHMENT FOR HIGH CLASS HORSES AND CATTLE.

A pleasant drive is that which leads out of the city by way of Bleury street and along Park avenue towards Outremont. The road is being rapidly perfected, it is a wide, high thoroughfare and will soon be a creditable entrance to or exit from our city. The pleasure of riding along this road is heightened to exhilaration by the knowledge of the fact that one is being drawn by a noble animal, the prize winner in a number of exhibitions, a pure blooded three-year-old Percheron, an animal which by its proud step seems to declare to the world its faultless pedigree. On reaching the Exhibition Ground a turn is made to the left and immediately again to the right, and the traveller finds himself on the Mountain Park road. After proceeding a few hundred yards along this the new stables, called the Haras National, are reached, and they are well worth a visit from the traveller or admirer of a fine horse, for he will see several there. The building is set well back from the road, and has an extensive foreground or avenue leading from the public thoroughfare. On the first floor we find a number of stalls with the names of the occupants painted over the doors on the outside. Very high sounding names

are those, and very historic some of them, but a look at their owners convinces one that they bear them worthily. It has always been said, written and sung that a true horseman loves his horse better than anything else, and will look to its wants before his own. This is, indeed, exemplified in the tenderness and solicitude of the Arab robber for his horse, when he is cruel and relentless to all else. The president of the Haras National, without attributing to him either the profession or the cruel disposition of the Arab, certainly manifests that kindness to his horses shown by the wanderer of the desert. The box stalls are large, high and light ; the bedding clean and soft. There are small doors opening at the manger of each stall, so that one man can feed twenty horses in ten minutes instead of having to drag in first water, and then oats or hay, open and close several doors and become a source of periodical annoyance to the animal. Then should anyone wish to look at the horse, there is a small aperture made in the regular door, which can be opened without disturbing the occupant of the stall. These stalls are ranged along on either side of the principal entrance and extend half way through the building. Here a system of folding doors divide the front and back parts of the stables. On the right there are stalls for cows and on the left are horse stalls, both built solely with a view to the animal's comfort, cleanliness and consequently health. The system of sanitation and ventilation is perfect, although unique, and it will be utterly impossible for any animal to get into a dirty stall.

The second floor above this is at present used as a hay loft, but in course of time it will be fitted out in stalls for horses. It is built with that end in view ; and nothing could exceed the substantial manner in which everything is constructed.

Above this again is another loft for storing hay, which can be thrown into any of the stalls below, thus saving the labor of carrying down the daily supplies. From this floor can be had a splendid view of the surrounding country, which just now shines forth in the golden glory of autumn. The economy of this building is the production of much thought ; everything is not only modern, it is in advance of the times ; it is built in such a manner as to obviate all unnecessary labor ; in fact the whole affair is a marvel of compactness. The situation, too, is highly advantageous ; it is quite in the country, yet only a few minutes from the heart of the city ; it enjoys all the advantages of the country in the way of fresh, pure air and pleasant

surroundings, and at the same time the facilities afforded by its close proximity to the city without the attending disadvantages of noise and smoke. The whole establishment is quickly approaching completion, and will no doubt be in full running order this fall, ready for official inauguration next spring. Neither money, skill nor thought has been spared to make it a model establishment for high class horses and cattle, and the fact the animals already shown in connection with it have secured so many prizes, is a safe promise of the ultimate success of a venture of such a praiseworthy character.—*Montreal Gazette, Oct. 1, 1889.*

THE PAST AND PRESENT SYSTEM

— OF —

BREEDING IN THE PERCHE

The following extract, quoted from the writings of M. Fordouet, one of the oldest and most prominent breeders of the Perche, and which is fully corroborated by a careful perusal of history, confines its modification to meet the present developments of the changed condition of the country to three periods of existence.

First. To horses suitable for the saddle and for war.

Second. For agriculture and commercial interests

Third. The period when the heavy draft horse with the activity of the lighter types, came into active demand, which began about fifty years ago. He says :

“ The matchless breed, whose antiquity of origin stands first among the equine races of civilized nations has been moulded to meet the necessities of the different periods of its existence, for hundreds of years, under the vivifying influences and climatic effects of the Perche, as well as by the inimitable processes of educating both males and females from the earliest age and with the most judicious care possible, by the actual performance of the work they will be called upon to do during their lives, thus slowly and surely developing their physical capabilities and instinctive aptitudes into hereditary and transmissible forces,

which have been exerted with such potent power in the amelioration of all races with which it has come in contact.

“In feudal ages, the country required a class of horses suited to an equestrian race, *and the Perche supplied them.* With the advent of a higher civilization, the peaceful pursuits of agriculture and commerce demanded horses for the post, the diligence, and for agriculture and draft purposes. *The Perche was called on, and she met the demand.*

“The application of steam as a motive power introduced a new era in the world’s history; the building of railroads and steamships, and its adoption as a power in all the useful arts in manufacturing, has changed all.

“The post and diligence are gone, the agricultural and great commercial marts remain to be supplied; labor and food have become more costly, and the people, by force of necessity and the demands of economy, call for larger, stronger and equally active horses to meet the requirements of the time. How has the Perche sustained herself under the pressure of this last and most difficult demand? The answer fills us with pride and gratification. The Government and all the departments of France are eager purchasers of Percheron stallions to improve and ameliorate their native breeds. Russia, Austria, Germany and Italy buy largely, both by direct government purchase and private enterprise. Even Great Britain is a customer of no small magnitude.

“With such magnificent acknowledgments of the value and superiority of the Percheron race we ought to be content, but this is not the half; the plains of

South America are being supplied with stock of our breeding, and lastly, that beautiful country, that great republic across the sea, whose progress is the wonder of the world, is our most enamored admirer and liberal purchaser.

“Investigation has shown us that the improvements of the past necessary to meet the changing demands have been accomplished by selecting animals best suited to the new requirements, and, by a judicious system of in-and-in-breeding, perpetuating the valuable qualities sought for, at the same time intensifying their hereditary powers of transmitting those qualities ; also, that the finest specimens of the Percheron race now in existence are traceable directly to the generative influences of the Arab, the primitive horse—the primal origin of the Percheron race.

“The veteran historian and faithful friend of the Percheron, Charles Du Hays, many years ago advocated these doctrines, and it is certainly a most extraordinary commentary upon the discernment and knowledge of horse-breeding possessed by this famous author, that ‘Jean le Blanc,’ the horse that so greatly excited his admiration that he took the pains to trace his origin, and found him a direct descendant of the famous Arab stallion ‘Gallipoli,’ belonging to the stud stables of Pin, near Bellesme, established by the Marquis of Brigges in 1760, has proven the most potent element in the improvement of the Percheron race, nearly all of the most valuable and highest priced stallions of the Perche being directly traceable to this horse, many of the finest through several lines of in-breeding.”

It will thus be seen that the finest and most

valuable Percherons—in which is preserved the style, quality and finish of the original type, with the increased weight now demanded—can only be found in individuals descended from animals of Arab origin, increased in size by selecting the largest males and females and a judicious system of in-breeding.

This has resulted in a close relationship of all the finest Percheron families of the present time, which are owned by the most progressive and successful breeders and stallioners in the Perche, and *only* in whose possession the finest individuals can be found, in which the same blood is traceable for ages.

The valuable qualities possessed by these animals, that have been concentrated for generations through a careful system of in-and-in-breeding, is the great source of reliance upon which we depend for their prepotency, or the capability of transmitting with absolute certainty the valuable qualities of their race—a power never possessed by animals of mixed blood.

The British *Quarterly Journal of Agriculture* says : “The Percheron horses are a capital race for HARD WORK AND SCANTY FARE.” He never elsewhere seen such horses at the collar. Under the diligence, post-carriage, or clumsy cabriolet, or on the farm, they are enduring and energetic beyond description. With their necks cut to the bone they flinch not. They keep their condition when other horses would die of neglect or hard treatment. The superiority of French horses for crossing on the common mares of America is established.

PERCHERONS.

BY CHARLES DU HAYS.

Author of the "Dictionary of the Pure Race," "Trotters," "The Book of the Races," "Merlerault," "The Horse-Breeder's Guide," etc., and Then, as Now, Occupying a Pigh Position in the French Government.

The following history is quoted from the work of the above author ;

"Almost everything that has been written about the horse may be reduced pretty much to complaining that there does not exist a breed which unites, in an elevated degree, high moral or physical qualities ; modestly seeking and teaching the means of obtaining such a breed.

"It is reasonable that such sentiments should surprise us, here in the heart of France, where, for a long time, a race of horses has flourished which may be said to fill the requirements proposed in every way.

"The proof of this statement is easy ; a hasty sketch of the principal characters of the breed suffices to furnish it.

"To no ordinary strength, to vigor that does not degenerate, and to a conformation that does not exclude elegance, it joins docility, mildness, patience, honesty, great kindness, excellent health, and a hardy, elastic temperament. Its movements are quick, spirited and light. It exhibits great endurance, both when hard worked and when forced to maintain for a long time any of its natural gaits, and it possesses the inestimable quality of *moving fast with heavy loads*. It is particularly valuable for its astonishing precocity, and produces by its work, as a two-year-old, more than the cost of its feed and keep. Indeed, it loves and shows a real aptness for labor, which is the lot of all. It knows neither the whims of bad humor nor nervous excitement. It bears for man, the companion of its labors, an innate confidence, and expresses to him a gentle familiarity, the fruit of an education for many generations in the midst of his family. Women and children from whose hands it is fed can approach without fear. In a word, if I may speak thus, *it is an honorable race*. It has that fine

oriental gray coat, the best adapted of all to withstand the burning rays of the sun in the midst of the fields—a coat which pleases the eye, and which in the darkness of the night allowed the postilion of former times to see that he was not alone—that his friend was making his way loyally before him. It is exempt (a cause of everlasting jealousy among the breeders of other races), always exempt from the hereditary bony defects of the hock, and where it is raised, spavin, jardon, bone spavin, periodical inflammation, and other dreaded infirmities are not known even by name.

“This truly typical race would seem a myth, did it not exist in our midst. But every day we see, every day we handle this treasure, the munificent gift of Providence to this favored region, to cause agriculture, that ‘nursing mother,’ to flourish, and with agriculture, peace and abundance.

“I need not name this breed; everyone, from this incomplete sketch, has recognized the fine race of steady and laborious horses bred in the ancient province of Perche (so justly entitled *Perche of good horses*), plowing in long furrows the soil of Beauce, and thence spreading itself over all France, where its qualities render it without a rival for all the specialties of rapid draft.

“That cool, restrained and ever fresh energy, that courageous patience of which the Percheron, every day, gives an example, dragging, at a trot, heavy loads, the weight of which frightens the imagination; stopping short both in ascending or descending; starting off freely, and always without balking; never sulking at his work or food, and fearing neither heat nor cold. He remains exclusively both the quick and mettlesome draft horse and the heavy burden and express waggon horse. He possesses superior strength, speed, docility, temper and honesty, and a complete absence of irritability. This is a specimen of Percheron qualities.

“Hence it is that all our provinces envy us the possession of the race, and even foreign countries seek after it with an eagerness amounting to a passion.

“The prices of these stallions have increased so rapidly in a few years that they have tripled and quadrupled. Accordingly, the possessors sold them. The administrative authorities, aided by the elite of the proprietors, endeavored, however, to hinder this immigration. They formed a stud-stable at Bonneval. Prizes were given at Mortagne, Nogent le-Rotrou, Illiers, and Vendome. But an end

was arrived at contrary to what was desired. The prizes served as signs to the dealers. Perche was visited to buy first-class horses. * *

"The value of the Percheron is more evident than ever. It is this, among the serviceable races, which is called to the greatest fortune. His usefulness causes him to be everywhere in demand."

POINTS OF EXCELLENCE, DESIRABILITY AND SUPERIORITY
OF THE
PERCHERON HORSES

First.—The gentleness and docility of this matchless race is unequalled by any other breed in the world. The pure bred Percheron has the best disposition and is the most tractable of any horse known. Good temper, kindness and trustworthiness are the uniform qualities found in these noble animals. There are no vicious or balky horses among them. They are most thoroughly domesticated, and a child can handle them with safety.

Second.—The imported pure bred Percherons are unexcelled in their style and action among all draft horses. They are the fastest walkers and trotters with a heavy load of any breed of horses in the world. For expertness of manœuvre and movement at heavy draft they have no rival. In their native Perche they are bred for work, they are inured to work by hardy and vigorous exercise from the beginning, they take to their work naturally, they are willing workers. There is no expense in training them for work, as is the case with horses bred and trained for speed, an occupation the general farmer cannot afford to engage in, but which will do well enough for gentlemen of

means, such as choose to engage in the lottery of breeding for speed, who delight in sport and can afford to take the chances. The Percheron colts are broken by the farmer in doing the farm work, and as soon as they are old enough they are ready for the market. They are bred for work; they are inured by hardy and vigorous exercise and labor, hence they are natural and willing workers.

Third.—Their power of endurance have won for them friends the world over. There is no horse that will endure the labor and fatigue on as scanty fare and with the same care as one of the Percheron race. They are marvels of economy in the quantity of food required to maintain them in good condition.

Their strength and endurance is attested by the great and growing demand for these horses for omnibus and stage lines, for express and transfer companies, wholesale merchants, and heavy work on city pavements. It costs no more to keep a Percheron than a scrub. In this country, where food is cheap, the greatest care must be exercised against over-feeding, from which comes most of their ills, our disposition being to give them fare they were not accustomed to in the scanty pastures on the hills of Perche.

Fourth.—They have the best feet of any breed of heavy horses. In this there is a conspicuous excellence.

Fifth.—They are true and sure in transmitting their good qualities to their colts.

This quality and power of the pure bred Percheron is very remarkable and distinct, and in breeding to such, owners of mares may be assured of improving their stock. They get a half-breed that excels the ordinary scrub in such a degree as to seem a distinct breed.

Successful farmers and stock men have come to understand that it is unsafe and does not pay to breed their mares to any kind of grades when they can get the service of a pure bred Percheron. The get of the pure bred sells for two or three times as much as that of a grade stallion. At the best, a grade can beget but an ordinary colt, and in *most* instances they breed back along their line instead of getting such colts as make the horses which buyers are constantly and persistently seeking after. Thousands of colts got by grades are compelled to hunt for buyers of their stock, while the owners of colts got by pure bred Percherons are hunted out by the buyers, up and down, the country over.

Sixth—The pure bred Percheron foal is smaller than that of any grade stallion, and is a wonderful phenomenon of nature. The popular fear of disaster in breeding small mares to large pure bred stallions is unfounded, as has been fully demonstrated. The results of such breeding must be seen in the young foals in order to be fully understood and appreciated.

Seventh.—Longevity of race and prepotency in old age is one of their confirmed and assured qualities.

Eighth.—One of the strong points in favor of the pure bred Percheron that commends them so strongly to the public is their soundness and immunity from many of the diseases common among other breeds and domestic horses. In breeding to the Percherons, by reason of their superior constitutions, intelligence and amiability, many of the bad points which exist in common stock are overcome and counteracted, such as spavin, ring bone, and many other defects, and above all, the common infirmities and dangers owing to vicious temper and uncertainty of disposition.

DRAFT HORSES.

**Their Breeding One of the Important Industries of
the Day---The Experience of Dealers who
Buy and Sell 40,000 Horses
Annually.**

The following article appeared in *The Chicago Daily Tribune*, and as it demonstrates beyond question the superiority of the Percheron-Norman breed over all other races of draft horses, when crossed upon our native mares, for the production of valuable work animals, I deem it worthy of careful perusal :—

The *Tribune*, as the acknowledged champion of the agriculturists of the great Northwest, whose progressive ideas have been established and developed under its tutelage, presents to its readers in this issue a most valuable and timely array of facts bearing upon the relative merits of the different breed of draft horses that are being bred in the United States and Canada.

This subject, although of vital importance to the people, is one that, for various causes, has been handled very tenderly by those papers whose duty it is to give the facts to their readers. The agricultural press, which claims to be wholly devoted to the interest of farmers, for fear of losing advertising patronage by publishing that which would injure anybody engaged in handling what is called improved stock, has attempted to pursue a course that would conciliate all. The result has been the mystification of the people, who are at more of a loss what to do than if nothing had been written.

In order that the facts might be known to the people, that they might pursue the most profitable course of breeding, representatives of the *Tribune* were instructed to procure of the well known and leading dealers in the New York and Chicago horse markets information

UPON THE FOLLOWING POINTS:

If they handled draft horses to any extent, what breeds they handled. Of which particular breed they sold most. Why they sold most of that breed. If the horses of that breed were possessed of more endurance than others. If they had better feet and lasted longer on the city pavements. If they commanded higher prices, or what were the reasons for this particular breed being the favorite. This will account for the similarity of some of the interviews, as, where the gentlemen interviewed did not in their statements cover the several points, these questions were generally propounded.

The result will be of immense value to all those engaged in breeding horses, as well as those who have horses to buy and have not had experience upon which to base their judgment in purchasing. This evidence is of the very best that be obtained, for it is the accumulated knowledge of years of experience of those who furnish perhaps 40,000 horses annully directly to those who buy them to wear out.

In order to avoid mystifying those persons not versed in the different names often applied to the same breeds, we will explain briefly by stating that those classed as Clydesdales are mosly the produce of horses imported direct from Scotland, or bred in Canada, and imported to the United States. Under the head of English horses are comprised the large Lincolnshire, the Yorkshire, the Suffolk and other strains.

The French breeds are composed of the Percherons, the Brittany, and the Boulonnais. In this country people distinguish them as Percherons, Percheron-Normans, Norman-Percheron, Normans, and French horses. The pure-breds are all recorded, or eligible for entry, in "The Percheron-Norman Stud Book."

The Percherons are considered superior to all the French families, and at the Universal Exposition in 1878, and at all the great shows of France for years, they have carried off the prizes.

The result of the interview was as follows:

ISAAC H. DAHLMAN,

of Nos. 209 and 211 East Twenty-fourth street, New York city, being called upon, requested the scribe to call in the evening, as he was too busy to give any time during the day. In conversation with other dealers it was learned that Mr. I. H. Dahlman is by far the most

extensive horse dealer in the New York horse market, and in fact in the country. Nearly all the dealers called upon referred to him as the highest authority on horseflesh.

Calling in the evening, Mr. Dahlman said :

"I handle between 9,000 and 10,000 horses annually on my own account. Do not handle horses on commission for other people. These include all kinds of horses—draft, coach, driving, trotting, and railroad horses. Between 2,500 and 3,000 of these are heavy draft horses. Of the draft horses I handle the great proportion, nearly all, are Norman-Percherons. These Norman-Percheron horses are docile, intelligent, broad between the eyes, and have some brain. They are easily broken, and are steady in harness—meaning that they don't fret when they do their work. They are powerful horses and compactly built—short in the back, deep in the body, and broad in the chest. This gives them what we call 'a good dinner basket.'

"The Norman-Percherons have the best feet of any horse in America. They have a high cup foot. Their feet will stand work on the pavement better than those of any other breed. They are short-coated and thin-skinned, and stand the hot weather the best of any breed. Our heavy draft horses here have the hardest work in hot weather. The Norman-Percherons generally give the best satisfaction to the people who buy them to wear out. They are very finely developed for their ages. I put them into the heaviest work when four years old. I buy these horses because they give the best satisfaction to my customers.

"I don't want it understood that *all* Norman horses have the good qualities. I have seen some imported that were as bad-shaped horses as could be found. Some are what I call 'nigger-toed,'—too long in the back and very narrow waisted. They were not worth their freight from France here. That class of horses is only imported by people who have no judgment in selecting horses—who buy to sell and not to breed. If a man with judgment goes to France to select a stallion or a mare he can find them with the quality.

"A cross on the thoroughbred with a Norman crossed again with a thoroughbred makes a nice coach horse. There is a scarcity of coach horses in this country, and the demand is increasing yearly. It would pay to import some."

Mr. Dahlman was then asked in what respect he considered the Clydesdale horses inferior to the French horses. He said : "I will

not give you any criticism on the Clydesdale. I buy very few of them. I prefer to pass his stable and say nothing about him."

Being asked as to the relative prices he was willing to pay for Norman-Percherons and other breeds, Mr. Dahlman said he should have to decline to answer that also, as, if he did, every farmer who owned a Norman horse would want \$10 more for him.

He was then asked what breed of horses he would recommend farmers to breed from with reference to selling on the New York market. His answer was that he thought that *The Tribune* readers would understand that from what he had already said.

J. H. WHITSON & SON,

of 210 East Twenty-fourth street, New York city, were next seen. Mr. Whitson said :

"We do quite a large business in horses, but do not make a specialty of draft horses. Handle more of the lighter weights, such as railroad and driving horses. We handle some of the grades of the different breeds of heavy horses—French, or Percheron-Normans as they are called, Clydesdales, and a few of the English and Belgian horses. Anything we see cheap we buy. I think we handle more of the Clydesdales than of the other breeds, because we find more of them for sale about the country.

"The Normans, beyond doubt, have the best feet and last better on the New York pavements.

"Our customers, however, are generally not well posted, and don't know the difference between the Clydesdales and the Normans. I have no preference for either breed."

Mr. Whitson appeared timid about expressing himself on the subject, as, he said, some of the large dealers in heavy horses who were his neighbors would not agree with him, and would find fault with him when the interviews were published. He declined to say more.

FISS & DOERR,

of 155 East Twenty-fourth street, New York city, were seen. Mr. Doerr said :

"We are doing a large business in horses ; have sold about 1,300 this year, although we have only been in business two years. Of these quite a number are draft horses, although we do not make a specialty

of heavy horses. I like the Clyde horses the best, because they have better feet. The Norman horses are more compactly built, and if they had as good feet I should prefer them to the Clydesdales. The feet of the Norman horse are brittle and splinter easily."

SOLOMON MEHRBACH,

of 154 East Twenty-fourth street, New York city, expressed himself as follows:

"I deal largely in all the different kinds of draft horses—Clydesdales, English and Belgian, and the French horses called Percherons or Normans. Don't know which class I handle most off. Have no preference for either breed, and find that one class of horses sells as well as another. A good horse sells well at any time.

"The Clydes are pretty good horses, but rather flat-footed and slim-waisted."

Mr. Mehrback then left to attend to some customers, saying that he did not think the Western farmers needed any information on the subject of horse-breeding.

Returning the next day, and pressing Mr. Mehrback for more information, he said: "Have you seen Mr. I. H. Dahlman?" The reporter said he had. "Well, he likes the Normans, don't he?" "Yes." "Well, I like the Clydes. I handle more of them than I do of the Normans. They give better satisfaction to my customers, have more bone, better feet and last longer. They have more action than the Normans."

A. S. CHAMBERLIN,

of 147 East Twenty-fourth street, New York city, runs what are known as "The Old Bull's Head" stables. He has been longer in the stable business than any man in New York city, having been so engaged for upwards of forty years. Mr. C. said:

"I keep exchange and sale stables for horses. Don't deal on my own account to any extent. All classes of horses, amounting to several thousand annually, come to my stables from all sections of the country. A large number of these are draft horses of the different breeds, the Clydesdales, the French horses called Percherons or Normans, the English and Belgian. There seems to be a larger demand for the French horses than any other breed.

"Some years ago we used to get a great many horses from Upper Canada. These were Clydesdales, and would weigh from 1,400 to 1,000 pounds, but they did not seem to answer the purpose; as a general thing their feet were thin-shelled and flat, and being heavy horses their feet would become sore and would not stand the pavements. The French horses have good feet and stand the pavements better than the Clydesdales. That is the reason they sell better. The Norman horses are the finest looking and most attractive; have better action, are quicker-stepping horses, and stand their work better than the Clydes. The Norman horse brings a better price on the market.

"The Clydesdales are heavy-boned, heavy-limbed horses, strong in the shoulder, and strong-hipped. They are, however, short-ribbed, slim-waisted and lack action. Comparatively few Clydesdales are now brought to this market. Either they don't raise them, or don't bring them to this market. The demand is largely for the Norman horses.

"I would advise the farmers and breeders who are breeding horses to sell on the New York market for draft purposes to breed from the French horses in preference to all others."

OAKLEY & SMITH.

of No. 160 East Twenty-fourth street, New York city, were seen. Mr. Oakley said :

"Our firm handles several thousand horses annually, and upward of a thousand of them are heavy draft horses. We handle all kinds of heavy horses, Clydesdales, English and Belgian, and the French horses called Percherons or Normans. We handle rather more of the Clydesdales than of the other breeds. We handle those horses we can get the easiest. There is no greater demand for the Clydesdales than for other breeds. The Clydesdales are generally a little short in the rib and light-waisted, but have good shoulders and rumps.

"I don't see much difference in the feet of the different breeds or

their wearing qualities. The Normans are good stocky horses, compactly built. Still, when I see a horse I like, I pay little attention to the breed."

Mr. Oakley then was asked what kind of horses he would advise the farmers and breeders of the country to breed to with reference to raising horses for the New York Market. He replied: "A cross of the Norman horse on our native mares would be my choice, and that is the sort of breeding I would recommend."

JACOB DAHLMAN.

of 207 East Twenty-fourth street, New York city, said :

"I handle on my own account between 1,500 and 1,800 horses annually. This includes all kinds of horses, but a large proportion of them are heavy horses of the various large breeds, the French horses called Percheron-Normans, Clydesdales, English and Belgian.

"I handle a great many of the Percheron-Norman horses, more of them than of any other breed. There is more demand for them than for any other class. The French horses are the best, have the best feet, last longer on the New York pavements, and always give satisfaction. They are more compactly built, there is more work in them, and they are better broken. They have better action than the other breeds.

"The Clydesdale are next thing to the Norman horses. They are very good horses. I have handled a good many of them, but there are not many of them on the market nowadays. As to prices, anything in the way of a good blocky horse, built like a Norman, with good bone and good feet, will bring the same as a Norman horse.

"I would advise the farmers and breeders breeding horses with reference to selling in the New York market to breed from the Percheron-Norman horses in preference to any other breed."

C. & H. HAYMAN.

of Nos. 213 and 215 East Twenty-fourth street, New York city, were also seen. Mr. H. Hayman said :

"We handle about 2,000 horses a year, principally heavy draft. We handle all kinds of large horses raised in this country, including Clydesdales, the French horses, English and Belgian. We handle more of the Normans than of the others. Have more demand for

them than for the other breeds. The people like them better, and they bring higher prices than the other breeds. The Norman horses have the best feet and last better on the New York pavements. They have the most endurance and generally give good satisfaction. The Norman horse is more easily broken, and is the best dispositioned horse we have. Norman horses mature sooner, and are ready for the market when much younger than those of other breeds.

"The Clydesdales are open-made horses, not so compact and well finished as the French horses. The Clydesdales are not only not so well shaped, but their feet are not so good as those of the Normans.

"We would advise the farmers and breeders of the West to breed to Norman horses in preference to any other breed with a view to selling on the New York market."

A. M. STEIN & CO.,

of 229 Washington street, Brooklyn, N. Y., were seen. Mr. D. W. Stein said:

"We have been in the business over twenty years. We handle near 2,000 head of horses annually. Large numbers of them are heavy draft horses. We handle all kinds, the Clydesdales, the French horses, called Percherons, English and Belgian. We handle more of the Percheron-Normans than of any other breed. There is more demand for them. They give the best satisfaction, no matter how little of the blood there is in them. Generally they have good feet and last better on our pavements than the Clydesdales, or any of the other breeds. The Belgian horse is a good horse.

"The Percheron-Norman horse has the best action of any breed, and weight and condition being equal, brings the highest price in the market.

"The Clydesdales haven't as good a foot, haven't as good action, nor as much rib, nor as broad a chest as the Percheron-Normans. Neither are they as good feeders. Take a Percheron-Norman and a Clydesdale, each in poor condition, and feed them alike for two months, and the Percheron-Norman will improve 200 per cent more than the Clydesdale. The only trouble with the Percheron-Norman is their scarcity. Tell the farmers of the West to keep their Percheron-Norman mares and breed them. I would advise them to breed from Percheron-Norman horses in preference to any other breed for the purpose of selling on this market."

Mr. Stein has made quite a study of breeding horses. He has spent some time in France, and seemed quite well posted as to the French methods of breeding.

HENRY NEWMAN,

of 328 Rutlege street, Brooklyn, was not at home when the reporter called, but his son, Mr. P. Newman, said :

"We handle a large number of horses of all kinds. A good many are heavy draft. We are handling **MOSTLY FRENCH-CANADIAN HORSES**, but get some from Ohio and Indiana. We handle more French horses than of any other breeds. They have better feet, and last longer on our pavements, and bring better prices than any other class of horses. We have more demand for them, and they give satisfaction generally. They are more compactly built than the Clydesdales. We don't like the long-gearred horses.

"We would advise the farmers **TO BREED FRENCH HORSES TO SELL** on this market in preference to any other breed."

S. RICHEY,

of 341 Rutlege street, Brooklyn, said :

"I handle a large number of horses, principally heavy draft. This includes all of the heavy breeds, Clydesdales, English, Belgian, and the French horses, called Norman. I handle about the same number of each, I think. The Normans are compactly built horses, and have more wear in them than the other breeds of horses. They are not so large. The Norman horses have the best feet. I think the reason is on account of their coming from the West, where they don't have to shoe them so young, and the soil seems to agree with their feet. Their action, too, seems to be as good as that of the other breeds. I think the Clydesdales or English horses are the most showy; have more size and stand up higher. The Normans are more compact, lower built, shorter necked—are workers.

"The Clydesdales have more white marks about them—more white faces and white on their fore legs than the other breeds, and that hurts them for this market.

"The prevailing color of the Norman horse is grey, and a matched pair of greys will bring more money than any other color. The Normans are better selling horses, and give the best satisfaction of any of the breeds to customers. If I were buying for my own use I

would have nothing but the Normans. I would advise the farmers and breeders to breed Norman horses in preference to any others with a view to selling on this market."

A. J. HEINEMAN,

of Mansfield, Ohio, was seen. Mr. Heineman said :

"I handle about 2,000 horses a year, principally heavy draft horses, and ship altogether to the New York market. I handle all kinds of draft horses, including the Percheron-Normans, Clydesdales, Belgian and English breeds.

"I handle more of the Norman horses because there is more demand for them, and they are the best draft horses we have. After the Normans the Belgians are the best, and next to them the English.

"The Normans have more body, are finer looking, and are better movers than the other breeds. They have better feet than the Clydesdales, and better ends, broad breasts and rumps. The Normans are better dispositioned horses than the Clydesdales. The brewers of New York, as a general thing, will not buy a Clydesdale horse, on account of his feet and disposition. We can't sell one Clydesdale where we can sell 100 Normans. The Clydesdales are narrow-waisted, as a general thing, and cannot stand what a Norman can. When a Clydesdale horse gets sick he goes to pieces quicker than any other class of horses. The Clydesdales have no constitution.

"I would give \$50 more for a good Norman or Belgian horse than I will for a Clydesdale, condition and weight being equal. A cross of the Norman and Clydesdale makes a very good horse.

"I would advise farmers and breeders to breed to Norman and Belgian horses in preference to any other breed, with reference to selling on the New York market."

F. J. BERRY,

of Nos. 2 to 10 Monroe street, Chicago, has sold about 600 horses since the first of last January, and handles all kinds of horses, French, Clydesdales, English and Belgian. Said M. Berry :

"I sell more of the Normans than of any other breed, because they are sought after more than the others. They are possessed of more endurance than the others ; ship better, are better feeders, and for all purposes are far superior to all other horses now raised. The half or three-fourths grades are better for heavy draft, while the lower

grades come in for all use. From one-eighth to one-fourth grades make the best driving horses and have splendid action, are finely developed, and have good style ; they are all well flanked down.

"They have better feet than the Clydesdales, and last on our pavements fully as well as any horses we have.

"As to Clydesdales, they, as a general thing, are good feeders. They have the very best bone, and are large, rugged horses. The objection to them is they are light in the flank, and a little long in the back, ship poorly, and draw up in the flank. They are a big improvement over the common horse, and the next best thing to the Normans. The Normans have good action and are fair roadsters, and bring better prices than the other breeds.

"I would advise every farmer to breed to French horses in preference to any other, and I am surprised that farmers and breeders of horses pay so little attention to the kind of horses they breed, when they can breed Norman horses that will bring in the market when four to five years old from \$150 to \$300 a head. I used to be prejudiced against the French horses before I had handled them extensively, but now I am convinced that for all purposes there is nothing equal to the grade Norman."

JAMES D. BECKETT,

of No. 37 West Randolph street, Chicago, buys and sells about 2,500 horses annually. In war times he handled as high as 33,000 horses in one year. He said :

"I handle more French horses than of any other breed, but handle all kinds extensively, including Clydesdales, English and Belgian. I handle more French horses because they are sought after more than the other breeds and command higher prices. They are more compactly built, with better flanks. Their feet are good, capital,—much better than those of the Clydes.

"Their prevailing color is grey, and they transmit it down to an eighth blood, and where a pair of any other color will sell for \$350, if the color was grey they would sell for \$400.

"The French horses will last longer on our pavements than any other breed.

"The heaviest lumber manufacturers buy Normans exclusively for hauling logs, have done so for years, and the Norman horses are the only ones that have given them the long wear of years. Before they

used this class of horses their teams would scarcely last a single year. The largest manufacturers of lumber use from 100 to 200 horses.

"The English and Belgians are pretty good work horses, but not numerous in this country, and lose their breeding—not marking their stock in crossing on our native mares. In one or two crosses they don't show any distinct breed.

"The Clydesdales' redeeming qualities are the size of their legs and their heavy bones. But their symmetry in form is deficient, most of them having high necks and thin shoulders, light flanks and coarse couplings, rather rough hips and backs. As an evidence of the popularity of the French horses, I have shipped for Wall and Witter, of Denver, Col., the largest transfer firm in the West, a car-load almost every week for two years of grey Norman mares exclusively. They would have nothing else, as they stand the climate and tend to improve their stock in that country.

"The action of French horses is good. They are rapid steppers.

"They are more generally bred in the West than all other classes of draft horses, and, as a proof of their popularity, the supply is far short of the demand this year, as we pay \$200 and upwards to farmers for three-year-old grade Normans, to ship to Ohio and Pennsylvania for feeders.

"And if the farmers will consult my experience, they will choose the Normans in preference to all others for breeding purposes."

M. NEWGASS,

of 17 and 19 Morgan street, Chicago, has a general trade with the lumbermen East and West, and in the city. He handles upwards of 1,000 horses annually. Mr. Newgass said :

"I deal in all the various breeds of draft horses. Percherons or Normans, Clydesdales, English and Belgian. I handle most of the Normans because the demand for them is greater than for the other breeds, and they bring the highest prices. They are more enduring than the other breeds. They have good feet, which the Clydesdales and Canada horses have not. They last better than any other kind on our pavements, and are more attractive looking than any other breed of horses. The English and Belgian horses are fine looking, but they lose a little across the loin. They lose in breeding, not marking their stock in crossing on our mares after one or two crosses.

"The Normans are true to work. They are broken before they are ever harnessed.

"The Clydesdales are like a girl sixteen years old—they have no waist. They haven't good feet to stand the pavements. A cross of the Norman and Clydesdale makes a good horse.

"The Norman horse is a drafter, and will sell in New York, conditions being equal, for from \$50 to \$75 more than a Clydesdale. The Normans are preferred East and West. The Clydesdales are very good selling horses, but they don't give satisfaction. I have bought a great many Clydesdale horses, but never had satisfaction with them; could never make any money out of them, and frequently have had to take them back after selling them.

"The Percheron-Normans are better feeders than the Clydesdales. They will make a better appearance by fifty per cent. on the same amount of feed.

"From my experience, I would advise the farmers and breeders of our country to breed their mares to Percheron-Norman horses in preference to any other breed."

J. S. COOPER,

of 174 and 175 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, said :

"I handle all kinds of horses—French, Clydesdales, English and Belgian. I handle more of the Normans than of any other breed. A grey Norman will bring more money than any other horse on our market. There is more inquiry for them.

"The Norman horse has better feet—larger feet than the Clydesdales; and they last longer on our pavements. While the Clydesdales have large and good flat bone, and plenty of hair on their legs, I find them light-barreled and ewe-necked. I think they have better action than the Norman horse, but that they will never do the service of the Norman on our roads. If anything, I think they are inclined to be fretful and not as level-headed as the Norman horse.

"The Norman horses are the finest looking—most attractive. Grey being the prevailing color of the French horses, and that being the most fashionable color, it enhances the price.

"I would advise the farmers to breed their mares to Normans in preference to any other breed, and to breed lots of them, as the demand is far ahead of the supply."

JOSEPH LAMB.

of Michigan Avenue, Chicago, said :

"I handle nothing but my own horses, and do not sell on commis-

sion. Most of my trade is with lumbermen and in the city. I handle more Normans than of any other breed, because they are more salable and eagerly sought after, the only drawback to the business now being that I cannot get them fast enough.

"They are possessed of more endurance than other breeds; give good satisfaction and wear well; have better feet—last better on our pavements, and are more easily acclimated than any other breed. It is very rarely you get a Norman horse with bad feet. They are good, cheerful walkers, and more attractive and finer looking, with better action, than the other large breeds.

"The Clydesdale are not an enduring class of horses. The essentials of a good draft horse are good bone, good muscle and good loin. They are characteristics of the French horses. The Clydes have good bone, but they lack the other essentials.

"I have not had much experience with the English and Belgian horses. Mine has been mostly with French horses and Clydesdales. The French horses have always given satisfaction, while the Clydesdales frequently fail to do so.

"I would advise farmers, in breeding horses to sell on this market to breed to French horses in preference to any others. The French horses are docile, willing workers, while the Clydesdales are nervous workers and are not nearly as good dispositioned horses as the French. The French horses will keep on much less feed than the Clydesdales.

FRENCH BREEDS OF DRAFT HORSES.

The following letter was received by the chairman of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture in reply to request for an opinion as to the relative merits of the French Draft Horses, and having been written by Mr. Du Hays, who was formerly Master of the Horse to Louis Napoleon, and now and for many years past editor of the Government Stud-Book for Thoroughbred Horses, I reproduce it here, believing it to be the honest opinion of a man who was in a position to know the real merits of the Percheron horse :

To some people a "draft horse" is simply a "draft horse," without regard to breeding or origin. To these persons there are neither Percherons, nor Boulonnais, nor Cauchois, nor Bretons, but simply "draft horses," bought or raised in these different districts. Other people, however, hold that different and distinct types exist. I do not believe that any man at all informed on the horse question, any man who has given the matter any study, can seriously entertain the first opinion, because any judge of a horse has only to look at these animals when he will recognize the fact that they are not of the same blood, configuration, exterior, features, temperament, or aptitudes. For me, since you have asked me to express my sentiments, the Percheron is the king of draft horses, and you should enact strict rules in America to preserve this breed pure from any foreign mixture. You should, with this breed, develop a fine and powerful nursery, locating it in a district resembling as near as possible its native birth place, i. e., in healthy localities, preferably dry, with a soil calcareous and stony, but not clayey. Couple only the most perfect types of the race, breed in-and-in, selecting from the males the most energetic animals, the best sappers, the most vigorous, and best limbed ; to express myself in one word, those stallions that have been tried and found the best. Advance slowly and with precaution in order to avoid mistakes, by which you would lose ground and destroy the good results already obtained. Always correct defects by opposite qualities, strengthening these qualities by helping them with like qualities. In short, preserve strength, size endurance,

temperament, rusticity ; gentleness, and loyalty at work, at the same time, giving more distinctness and fitness for agricultural work.

By this means you will obtain a *conformity*, i. e., *fixed breed*, genuine and thoroughly homogeneous, invariably reproducing its own typical form. On the contrary, if you cross, indiscriminately, this breed with others, the result will be uncertain, as the produce will lack conformation, i. e., strength, fixity, and family appearance. In other words, you will lose the indelible stamp of the breed.

If you have specimens of the other breeds and wish to keep them, always preserve them in the same way, homogeneous, breeding them distinct, and raising them in localities as nearly as possible resembling their native country. If you wish to give more style and finish to the Percheron breed. If you wish to stamp it with a more showy appearance or improve the gait, do not attempt to bring this about by an infusion of thoroughbred blood, or any blood derived from it. The Thoroughbred is too impressive, too sensitive, and too different from the Percheron. Neither do you want to apply to the Norfolk Trotter, for although the Norfolks are fine results, they are quite a recent creation and therefore not at all a fixed breed. They do not invariably reproduce themselves ; moreover, they are subject to the hereditary defect of roaring. This disease seems inevitable, owing to their conformation. Look only for improvement to the Oriental horse, from which the Percheron horse is descended, as conclusively proven by historical documents.

There is ample evidence that from time to time Arab blood has been infused into the Percheron breed. It is a well-known and positive fact that previous to 1789 M. Marquis of de Mallart—friend of the Prince of Lambese, Master of the House in France—obtained Arab horses to serve on his estate at Coesme, near Belleme, and that his grandson, another Marquis of Mallart, obtained in 1818 and following year from the Marquis of Bonneval, Director of the National Studs at Le Pin, the Arab stallions Gallipoli and Godolphin to stand and serve on that same estate of Coesme. If you use the Arab, use him pure and not cross-bred, as has been several times the case in France.

Although the real native place of the Arab horse is in the neighborhood of Aleppo, Bagdad, and Damascus, it is difficult to penetrate and travel in those localities ; therefore the best plan is to go direct to Constantinople, where are to be found some of the great Lords of the Turkish Empire and eastern nobles, who, through disgrace or

want of money, are forced to sell their studs. Never buy in Egypt, where Arab horses are a comparatively recent introduction—about the time of the expedition at Ibrahim into Syria, at the time of Mehemet Ali. Arab horses do not seem to do well there, and I have never known any Arab horses coming from Egypt to prove good reproducers.

The first result obtained through the Arab crossing will certainly cause some disappointment, but close your eyes on this beginning and wait patiently the result of the second crossing. The Arab, raised in a barren country, on poor food, when transplanted to a rich and fertile soil, takes flesh very rapidly and soon assumes somewhat the appearance of a sheep, the legs looking too small for the body. But have patience; with the second generation all this fat disappears, the body again assumes its natural shape, the muscles develop, and the animal shows a conformation of distinction, style, and elegance, while retaining its gentle, honest nature and aptitude for work—qualities that cannot be found in the English Thoroughbred, a horse exceptionably nervous and impressionable.

I prefer the Percheron horse above all others, and I would be happy to see your people buy only Percherons. The best specimens are to be found around Mortagne, in the department of Orne. Those around Nogent-le-Rotrou and Le Ferte-Bernard are raised in the fertile valley of Huisne, and consequently are not so hardy and well muscled as the others. The latter do not do as much work as those raised around Mortagne, and do not have the same endurance as animals that are fed and worked on oats. I prefer the first mentioned. The Canton of Mondoubleau is also famed for its Percherons, but I place it second to Mortagne.

I would like to talk longer with you upon this subject, but the time is short in which to catch the mail boat with this letter, therefore I must close. To be brief and avoid repetition, I beg you will read pages 32 to 37 of the little book, "Culture en Famille," of which you kindly accepted a copy, and wherein I speak of in-and-in breeding.

I am, with very sincere respect, Mr. President,

Your obedient servant,

[Signed]

CHARLES DU³ HAYS.

Paris, Rue Casimer Perier No. 4, Aug. 17, 1887.

HISTORICAL.

M. Andre Sanson, Professor of Zoology and Zootechny at the National College of Agriculture at Grignon and at the National Institute of Agriculture, in the revised edition of 1884 of his work on "The Origin of the French Races of Horses," page 95, Vol. III, gives the following history of the Percheron breed :

The Percheron is the draft breed of the most superior quality, and for this reason it enjoys a universal reputation. It possesses an active, quick, energetic temperament ; the right one to pull heavy weights at a quick gait. Fast steppers are common in this race.

Before the establishment of railways it was this breed that was used more than any other for our omnibuses. Its zootechnic feature is swiftness combined with strength. Together with this it easily possesses elegance of form while preserving all its zoological features. This is the reason why Percherons are sought after by all the nations who are trying to improve their draft horses or to create a breed for themselves.

Indeed the Percherons is one of the breeds that enjoys in Europe, and even in the whole world, the highest consideration. It has, on account of its incontestible merits, carried all over the world the fame of the little French province where the best centre of production is to be found. This fame of the Percheron horse is only to be compared to that of the thoroughbred horse of England ; for the Percheron is to the draft breeds what the English thoroughbred is to the light breeds—a regenerator and improver. The rest of Europe envies France the possession of this breed ; and this can be said in speaking of the Percherons without National vanity.

Some hippologists, believing they were going to give to this breed titles of nobility, have traced it as far back as the Crusade, giving it thereby an Eastern origin. If, in order to be noble, it is necessary to trace its descent from far distant ancestors, the race of Percheron horses has nothing to fear in this respect as compared with other breeds, for we possess authentic documents concerning its origin, showing in the most positive manner that the Percheron type existed in the very place in which it is to be found to-day during the geological periods which preceded our own. This Percheron breed, like all others, is contemporaneous with the mammoth of alluvian times. It traces back to the diluvium, and possessing such an antiquity the epoch of the Crusade is, as compared with it, but of

Report of the Special Committee Appointed by the Illinois State Board of Agriculture.

The following letter, in which is incorporated the original questions prepared by the Committee, was addressed to Monsieur Eugene Tisserand, the Director of Agriculture of France, who has been at the head of agricultural affairs in that country for the past twenty-five years, and is probably one of the best informed men in all France upon matters of this nature :

The Illinois State Board of Agriculture, of which I am President, at a recent meeting appointed a committee—of which I was made Chairman—for the purpose of ascertaining some facts (about which there has been some dispute in our country) concerning the draft horses of France.

It has been claimed by some that France has no separate or distinct breeds of draft horses with characteristic differences ; while on the other hand many persons engaged in the business of importing horses from France to America have claimed, and still claim, that in your country there are several distinct, well-established, and well-defined breeds of draft horses, long recognized as such, and known in your country as Percherons, Boulonnais, etc. Others claim that the draft breeds, so called, of France trace substantially to the same original elements ; that they have all been reared under similar conditions, for similar purposes, and that there are no distinct breeds ; that provincial names indicate provincial families of the same general breed, rather than distinct breeds. I would thank you, therefore, if you will give me explicit and definite information in response to the following questions :

1st. Are there any distinct, clearly-defined, and well-established breeds of draft horses in France ? If so, in what parts of France are they chiefly bred, and by what means are they known in your country ?

2d. If you have any distinct and well-defined breeds, in addition to naming them please name the order in which they each stand in popular estimation among the French people.

3d. State, if you can, for how long a period each of these breeds have been recognized as such in your country.

4th. Is there now a division of opinion among those persons in France who may be considered authority upon such matters as to whether there are one or more breeds of draft horses in your country, and what is the state of public opinion on the subject among the press and people of France ?

By the term "breed" I have intended to indicate such divisions of animals with reference to characteristic differences as are generally recognized, especially in Great Britain, where the draft-horse breeds are recognized as Shire, or Cart horses, Clydesdale, and Suffolk Punch ; and where the cattle are divided into such recognized breeds as Short-horns, or Durhams, Herefords, Devons, Sussex, Galloways, Aberdeen-Angus, Ayrshires, etc. I mention these divisions to illustrate what we mean by the term "breed," in order that you may the more thoroughly and completely adapt your answers to the purposes of my inquiry.

Trusting that you will find leisure among your more pressing duties to give this matter your attention, or at least that you will be able to refer me to some recognized authority upon this subject who will be able to answer fully, completely and accurately.

I have the honor to remain.

Your obedient servant,

[Signed]

SAMUEL DYSART.

THE RESPONSE OF M. TISSERAND.

Hon. Samuel Dysart, President of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, Franklin Grove, Ill. :

MY DEAR SIR,—In your letter of June 29 last you asked me a number of questions relating to the races of draft horses now existing in France. In answering your request I hope that the information I am going to give you will enable you to fulfil your task and to give to the breeding of our draft horses in the United States a reputation, protecting at the same time the interests of your own country and the value of our draft breeds here in France.

First of all it is important, as you suggest, to well understand the meaning of the word RACE as used in the French language.

The following is the definition which we must bear in mind. Race signifies a whole group of animals sprung from one another and possessing features of conformation and aptitudes which are transmitted with certainty from one individual to another.

The races are therefore, in the same kind of animals, modifications of the type of the kind which have become permanent by the continued action of the causes which originally produced them.

Every living being develops itself under two kinds of modifying influences: First, the characteristics transmitted by the parents; second, the conditions of the surroundings in which the animal is born, developed and matured.

Characteristic features transmitted by the parents are important factors in the question of races. To obtain a fine individual is nothing if the offspring does not inherit the qualities of the parents; but we must also admit that a vicious education and conditions unfavorable to the development may destroy the best hereditary predispositions. We must therefore, in raising animals, observe at the same time these two series of influences.

It is undeniable that all organized beings are inclined to resemble their parents; hence *the more the conformation of the parents is alike the more their produce will be apt to reproduce this conformation*. In transmitting their conformation to their produce, the parents being alike, they necessarily transmit their own special aptitudes, such as an aptitude for the development of strength and speed in horses, milk qualities in cows, fine wool for sheep, fattening qualities in swine, etc.

The uniformity of character, conformation, and aptitude in large groups of animals is therefore a characteristic sign of the purity of a race. The more the animals have reproduced themselves with the same characters, from generation to generation, the more the race is fixed and established.

A race can, therefore, only be established as the result of the continuous and extended accidental or deliberate action of the influences which have produced it, when each individual will resemble its parent, just as the proof printed from a stereotyped page resembles all the copies printed before.

These conditions show that in order to preserve and improve a race the important points are: First, to select as reproducers only animals that come the nearest to the type of the race, and which will best fulfil the aim and purpose of the race; second, to have a book of record by means of which the pedigrees of the animals can be traced. The longer this book of record shall have been established the greater will be the guarantee to the purchaser of the purity and fixity of the race.

As you know, a race is not the result solely of natural influences. Man, to meet the exigencies of his wants, may exercise his action so as to modify the typical features of a group of animals by means of selection, food, etc., but he cannot succeed in fixing and establishing

a race except by means of prolonged action during and through a great number of generations ; fixity is only possible under this condition.

These considerations bring me naturally to demonstrate to you that the word race, in French, in speaking of our domesticated animals, is equivalent to the English word breed.

Now I will answer your direct question :

1st. Are there in France distinct breeds of draft horses, clearly defined breeds, and recognized as such? The answer to this question is, yes. Our two most important breeds are the Boulonnais and the Percheron.

THE BOULONNAIS BREED.

The Boulonnais breed has for birthplace the neighborhood of Boulogne-sur-Mer in the department of Pas de Calais, in the localities known as the "High Boulonnais," "Low Boulonnais," and "Calaisis." We also find this breed in the districts of Bethune and St. Omer. The fillies remain in these districts, but the stud colts when six to eight months old are taken into the districts of Arras, St. Pol, Abbeville, and Peronne in the department of Somme, where they are raised. Other stud colts cross over the river Somme to go into the Vimeau district in Caux, Normandy, and are also scattered over the departments of Oise, Aisne, Eure et Loir, and Seine Inferieure.

The Boulonnais breed is a breed whose creation dates a very long way back. Its origin is lost in antiquity. It has many centuries of known existence. Its characteristic features are well defined. The Boulonnais horse represents the perfect type of the heavy draft—powerful, fit for heavy loads at a walking pace. It has a veritable athletic constitution, and is as gentle as it is strong ; moreover, it is active and agile in spite of its enormous weight. In the Boulonnais the foundation is equal to the form. Height, 1 meter 66 ; large forehead ; arches of the eye not very salient, orbit small ; short face with straight chanfrin ; nostrils somewhat closed ; small mouth ; strong lower jaw ; short ear, standing erect ; eye well open and bright ; strong thick neck ; shoulders deep, appearing short ; mane bushy and double, seldom long ; breast broad and salient ; withers low, with muscular bunches on either side ; back a little low ; loin short and full ; hips short and round, strong and muscular, projecting, and divided by a furrow ; the whole body is thick, rounded, and low

down ; shoulders slanting, fine, and level at the commencement of the neck ; strong limbs, large, and powerful, articulations ; short and solid cannon bones ; good feet ; tail bushy but short ; color either light or dark bay, roan, slaty, gray or dapple gray. The Boulonnais breed form an aggregation of about 400,000 head, not counting numerous animals scattered about outside of the Boulonnais centre. The breed is divided into several varieties, according to the different countries, under the names of Bourbourienne race, Picardie race, and Cauchois race. Shades only separate these diverse branches. The Boulonnais breed becomes Bourbourienne breed when raised in Seine Inferieure ; it is the same breed a little lighter and having a more active step.

There now exists a stud-book for the Boulonnais breed, which will preserve and improve the breed in all its purity.

THE PERCHERON BREED.

This breed is one of the most firmly fixed and well established ; it is as much so as the Clydesdale breed and the Suffolk Punch breed. At the time of Louis XIV. the Percheron horse was considered as an animal possessing great excellence, and capable of travelling long distances at a trot, drawing a heavy load behind.

Its characteristic features are well defined and possess a uniformity which is the true indication of the breed, as you have been able to see for yourself at the concours of Mortagne.

Considered in an anatomical point of view, and referring to the cranium, we ascertain that the Boulonnais has a brachycephalous, and the Percheron a dolichocephalous cranium.

The Percheron breed has the following characteristic features : Color generally dapple gray ; forehead narrow and slightly convex between the arches of the eyes, which are salient ; long face, with narrow chanfrin, straight at the base, but slightly arched (Roman) toward the end of the nose ; crest zigzotic and prominent ; nostrils open and moveable ; thick lips ; large mouth ; cheeks medium size and round ; ears a trifle long but erect ; eye quick ; eyelids somewhat heavy ; strong neck and shoulders ; mane sufficiently bushy ; chest broad ; withers high and thick ; shoulder long and sloping ; breast broad and deep ; tail set high and bushy ; hips salient ; strong limbs, solid articulation ; cannon bone somewhat long, but clean, without hair.

It is the model draft horse ; it was formerly the stage-coach horse, and the horse used on diligences. Statistics for the past twenty years show that the Paris Omnibus Company have purchased 65.31 per cent. of Percherons for use on their omnibuses.

The Percheron is active, energetic, and a quick mover ; it is the type of draft horse for carrying weight with great rapidity.

The birthplace of the Percheron breed is to be found in the neighborhood of Mortagne, Belleme, St. Calais, Mondoubleau, and Courtalain ; the colts are more specially raised in the departments of Orne, Loir et Cher, Eure et Loir, and Sarthe. Illiers is a centre, as well as Mondoubleau in Loir et Cher, where Percheron horses are to be found.

For some years there has existed a stud-book for the Percheron breed, which is a great guarantee for buyers.

Besides these two great and fine breeds whose characteristic features are well defined, we possess in France other well established draft breeds whose characters are transmitted from generation to generation. These are the Breton breed, the Ardennais breed, the Berri-chonne breed, and the Poitevin breed.

The Breton breed is a breed of light draft, smaller in size than the Percheron. The principle centres of production of this breed are the districts of Brest and Morlaix (Finistere), between Lamion and St. Malo, in the department of Cotes du Nord, and around Le Conquet. The finest Breton horses are to be found in the canton of Leon. The following are the features of the breed :—Cranium brachycephalous ; forehead square and flat ; strait head ; nose often flat ; height 1 meter 55, reaching sometimes as much as 1 meter 60, and sometimes as low as 1 meter 48 ; color gray, sometimes roan, seldom bay ; heavy coat of hair ; croup very short ; shoulder bony at the top and fleshy at the point where joined to fore arm ; cannon bone sufficiently strong ; feet solid and horny ; nostrils open ; mouth small ; ears short, thick, and erect ; eye bright ; physiognomy expressive. This is an excellent race of small-sized, active draft horses, that will in time acquire greater importance and which must be kept pure.

The Ardennais breed differs very plainly from the preceding. The type of the French Ardennais is much smaller than the Belgian Ardennais. It is characterized by a large forehead, brachycephalous ; arches of the eye salient ; chanfrin strongly depressed ; lower jaw wide and strong ; head short, energetic, and looking wild ; com-

mon appearance ; neck and shoulders thick and strongly arched at the top and abundantly covered with hair ; back and loin short ; hips salient and croup rounded off ; chest deep ; shoulders long ; limbs bony, solid and well articulated, with great strength and rusticity ; color chestnut. This breed furnishes good horses for artillery purposes. They are raised more particularly in the districts of Rethel and Fouquier, in the department of Ardennais. The people are trying to improve the breed by keeping it pure.

The Poitevin breed is a breed that in its general development comes near the Boulonnais breed, only it is generally bay in color, while gray predominates among the Boulonnais. The Poitevin breed is raised in the country around the mouth of the rivers Loir and Gironde, in the marshy lands of Poitou and Vendee. It is likely the same breed as the Boulonnais, only through the effects of the surroundings and of time (250 years) it has taken clearly defined characteristics. It has a more common appearance, the limbs are heavier, and it has become lymphatic ; it is the breed for raising mules to perfection. It was during the time of Henry IV. that Boulonnais horses were introduced into the marshes of Vendee.

The Berrichonne breed belongs to the centre of France, taking its name from the country where it is raised, viz : Berry. It is also a draft breed, but not widely spread. The Paris Omnibus Company buys yearly about six per cent. of these horses.

All these breeds have fixed and well-defined characteristic features. They are the produce of time, surroundings, and efforts of man. Attempts were made about twenty or thirty years ago to cross them, but fortunately the breeders had sounder ideas, and at the present time they all understand the value of preserving in all their purity our excellent breeds of draft horses, whose origin goes back for many centuries.

It is not without impunity and without cause that the horse, finding itself in different localities, with different needs, has modified itself ; has, so to say, transformed itself according to the richness and topography of the soil that fed it. The successive generations have fixed the features derived from these ever-acting influences, and we must respect this work by continually improving the breeds by a rational selection of pure reproducers. Very fortunately the breeders of Boulonnais and Perche have at all times resisted the attempts made at different times to cross their breeds. They have preserved

their breeds pure from any mixture, and they increase to-day the guarantees of purity by established-stud books.

It is, therefore, in the country of origin of the Percheron and Boulonnais breeds that you must go in order to procure reproducers, sure and possessing guarantees. You must keep away from doubtful producing districts. Trust to our older experience. It is by selection, by always procuring reproducers pure and guaranteed from the districts of origin, that you will establish in your country draft breeds on which you can depend, both for the present and for the future.

In conclusion let me reiterate, dear sir, the assurance of my sentiments of high consideration.

[Signed]

E. TISSERAND,

Councillor of State, Director of Agriculture of France.

PEDIGREES.

It will be observed in the perusal of this Catalogue that we have taken special pains to display the pedigrees of our animals, and yet to do so in as brief a manner as possible consistent with an intelligent showing.

We have endeavoured to present the matter in such a manner as to encourage the study of the pedigrees by those who are not interested in the matter as breeders, but who may feel inclined to do so for entertainment merely, and as making an object lesson in the most advanced system of high-class breeding, and showing the principles which obtain at the present time, the working of which has done so much for the comfort and happiness of mankind, and which is one of the most distinguished marks of industrial science and progress.

In relation to the noble animal under consideration, it has been the means of preserving and perpetuating the finest types of the splendid old race of the Perche, a race which by its size, its powerful muscular strength, though elegant build, shows it has been improved by judicious breeding for centuries, and its rich and well proportioned forms with its immunity from disease now ranks as the finest in the world—as *the* draught horse.

It is well that the people demand pedigrees, as every intelligent and successful breeder is doing at the present time.

The fabulous prices sometimes paid for thoroughbred horses, the practice of the most scientific breeders, the teachings of the agricultural press, all writers on heredity, the large sums of money spent annually for the preservation of genealogical records, and, as indicated above, the demands of public sentiment all indicate the great value attached to pedigrees of the animals used in breeding. The breeder of race horses has learned from experience that the sire *must* have a good pedigree, must be descended from a race of winners to get winners. The successful breeder of draught horses is no exception, and observes the now almost universal practice of breeding by selection—a practice based upon true principles.

The laws of heredity are the same throughout all animal life, and the practice which long experience has demonstrated to be the correct one in the breeding of running horses and trotters is equally applicable to the breeding of draught horses.

So long as half-breed horses, as well as those of unknown breeding, are purchased in France at work-horse prices and represented in this country as of equal value to the finest and purest bred horses of France—animals with established pedigrees tracing to the most noted horses—so long will there be a powerful incentive to the “speculators” to ignore pedigrees. *The only safe course is for buyers to demand the pedigrees.* All individuals or organizations that endeavour to obstruct and destroy the usefulness and value of pedigrees published in the stud books of France are most certainly actuated by selfish motives.

The Société Hippique Percheronne, embracing in its membership several hundred of the most prominent

breeders and stallions of the Perche, by the publication of a stud book under the authority of the French Government, with strict rules of registration, as French breeders have assured to themselves the same benefits of improvement in quality, increase in value and protection against fraud, that has been realized by the breeders of horses and cattle through the establishment of stud and herd books for their respective breeds.

We will have before long a Canadian Percheron Stud-Book as they have one in the United States.

THE PERCHERON STUD-BOOK OF FRANCE.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT, UNDER THE
AUSPICES OF THE SOCIÉTÉ HIPPIQUE PERCHERONNE.

NOGENT-LE-ROTROU : EURE-ET-LOIR.

The following is a literal translation of the Rules:

ARTICLE I. We hereby form ourselves into a society under the name of "Société Hippique Percheronne," with headquarters at Nogent-le-Rotrou. The society has for object the preservation of the origin by genealogy of the Percheron race.

ART. II. The duration of this society is unlimited. The number of its members is also unlimited. The president, the secretary-treasurer and members of the committee are elected for four years.

ART. III. Whosoever adheres to these rules is a member, provided he has paid an entrance fee of ten francs to the society.

ART. IV. All registrations shall be made by the owner of the animal on a blank form of entry, which shall give a full description of such animal, genealogy, proving satisfactorily pure Percheron breeding. This blank will be signed by the mayor of the commune, who will attest that the declaration is sincere and true, in witness whereof he shall attach his official seal. This entry shall be forwarded to the secretary of the society, who shall transcribe the same and return the form to the owner of the animal, which shall constitute his receipt.

ART. V. For each registration a fee of five francs must be paid, which amount may be sent by postal order or otherwise with the form of entry as specified in Article IV.

ART. VI. All applications for entry not accompanied by the entry fee of five francs shall be refused.

ART. VII. No person shall be entitled to enter any animal for registration who has not conformed to Article III.

ART. VIII. All animals that are not recognized as pure Percherons

shall be refused registration, and if it is proven that any member has illegally registered an animal, he shall be excluded from membership of the society, but shall have the privilege of an appeal before the general assembly, provided he shall forward to the president of the society his grievance in writing fifteen days before the meeting of the assembly.

ART. XIV. All questions shall be decided by a majority of the members of the committee, but in case of a tie the president's vote shall be decisive.

ART. XV. A general meeting of the society shall take place in the first part of the month of June of every year.

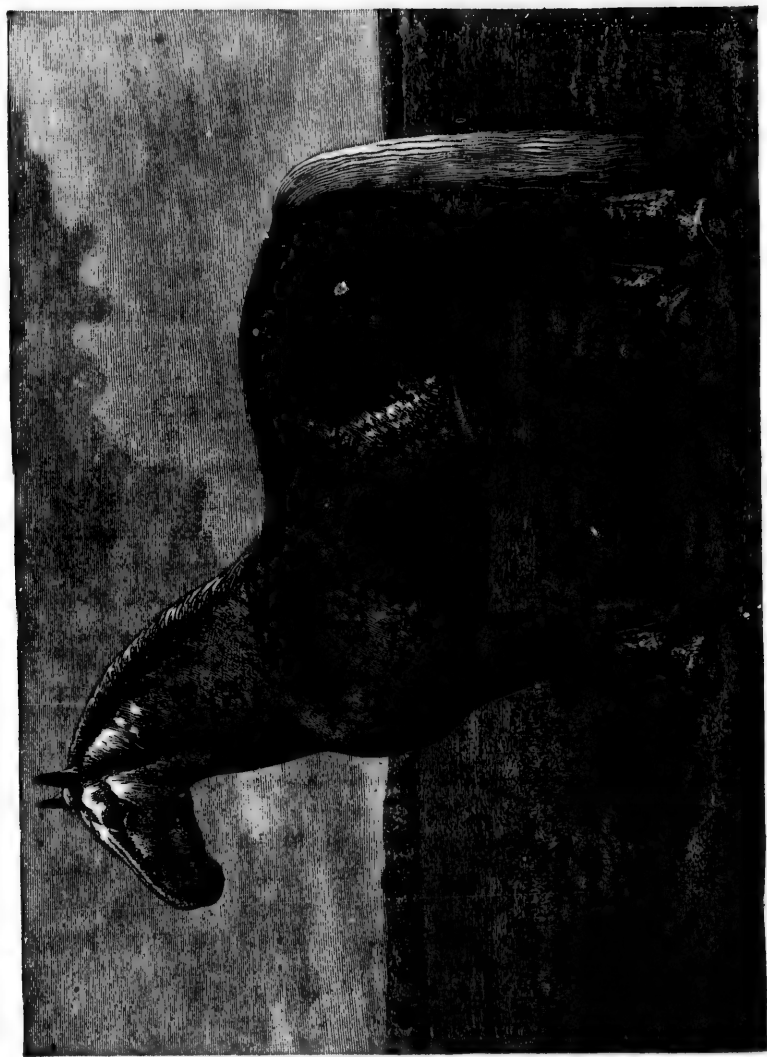
ART. XIX. An alphabetical record shall be kept by the secretary of all entries, and any member wanting a duplicate certificate, shall be entitled to the same upon the payment of one franc.

ART. XX. The proceedings of the society shall be reported on annually by the president and secretary to a general meeting of the society. All entries for registration must be made before the first day in February in each year in order to secure their publication that year.

ART. XXI. No alterations to these rules can be made except at a general meeting of the society. A copy of these rules and regulations is to be printed and distributed to all members.

After January 1, 1885, no animal shall be eligible for entry whose sire and dam have not been previously recorded.

Previous to the publication of each volume of the stud-book the committee shall meet and carefully scrutinize each and every entry, and when they are satisfied that all are correct, they shall issue a certificate to that effect, which must be signed by every member of the committee and published in the current number of the stud-book.



LA FERTÉ (5144-452.)

LIST OF PRIZES

OBTAINED BY

HORSES OF THE HARAS NATIONAL
IN 1888 AND 1889.**JOLY (15168).**

Exhibition of the County of Hochelaga, September, 1888, draught stallion, two-year old, any breed. First prize.

Central Canada Exhibition (Ottawa), September, 1888. First prize and diploma, two-year old Percheron.

Sherbrooke Exhibition, 1889, three-year old Percheron. First prize.

BERTRAND (18371).

Exhibition of the County of Hochelaga, September, 1888, four-year old stallion, any breed except Clydesdale. First prize.

ROI DE BIGNON (1499).

Exhibition of the County of Hochelaga (Quebec), September, 1888, heavy draught horse, any breed, five-year old. First prize.

BONTEMPS (20828).

Exhibition of Sherbrooke (Quebec), September, 1889, three-year old Percheron stallion. First prize and honorable mention.

Exhibition of the County of Hochelaga (Quebec), September, 1889, three-year old Percheron. First prize.

PAQUERETTE (17777) AND GEORGETTE (20507).

Exhibition of Hochelaga, September, 1889, best team of draught mares. First prize.

FRENCH COACHERS.

HOLOPHERNE.

Central Canada Exhibition (Ottawa), carriage stallion, three-year old. First prize.

Exhibition of Sherbrooke (Quebec), 1889, four-year old Norman stallion. First prize.

MARQUIS DE PUISAYE.

Exhibition of Sherbrooke (Quebec), 1889, three-year old Norman stallion. First prize and diploma.

Exhibition of Laprairie, September, 1889, French coach, any age. First prize.

[The reader may judge of the excellence of our horses by the number of first prizes carried off in so short a time at all the principal Exhibitions of the Dominion. The number of other prizes are so large that we refrain from inserting the list.]

PERCHERON STALLIONS.

(No. 25.)

JULY, No. 15168.

Recorded in the Percheron Stud Book of France.

Black ; 16 hands 2 in. ; weight, 1900 lbs ; foaled May 7, 1886 ; imported by the Haras National, May, 1888 ; bred by M. Briffault, Canton de Mamers, Orne, France.

Sire MYBAMA (15166), belonging to M. Renou ; he by VIDOCQ, belonging to M. Olivier.

Dam GAROTE (15167), belonging to M. Briffault ; she by VIDOCQ, belonging to M. Desjouis.

Most extraordinary stallion, well known in the Province of Quebec ; has won the first prizes nearly everywhere exhibited. 1st prize, County of Hochelaga, September, 1888, draught stallion, any breed, two-year old. Diploma and first prize, Central Canada Exhibition (Ottawa), September, 1888, two-year old Percheron. 1st prize, Sherbrooke Exhibition, 1889, Percheron stallion, three-year old.

(No. 26.)

BERTRAND, No. 18371.

Recorded in the Percheron Stud Book of France.

Dapple grey ; 16 hands 2 in. ; weight, 1600 lbs ; foaled April 15, 1885 ; imported by the Haras National, May, 1888 ; bred by M. Olivier, Coulonges, s. Sarthe, Orne, France.

Sire BON-CŒUR (2544), he by SELIM II., he by SELIM (749), he by PORTHOS, belonging to M. Fromentin.

Dam MARGOT (16312), the by SELIM (749), he by PORTHOS, belonging to M. Fromentin.

Very fine specimen of the Percheron trotter ; has proven himself a very superior foal raiser. 1st prize, County of Hochelaga (Quebec), September, 1888, four-year old stallion, any breed but Clydesdale.

(No. 27.)

BEGUIN, No. 20829.

Recorded in the Percheron Stud Book of France.

Black ; 16 hands ; weight, 1600 lbs. ; foaled April 21, 1886 ; imported by the Haras National, July, 1889 ; bred by M. Dupont, Mesnil Evreux, Orne, France.

Sire BAYARD (2376), he by CHERI II. (7615), he by RUSTIQUE, belonging to M. Marchand.

Dam CHERI (5657), she out of CHERI (791), he by FAVORI, belonging to M. Dupont. Clean fine head, long neck, short back, well built body.

The best Percheron trotter in the Haras.

(No. 28.)

BONTEMPS, No. 20828.

Recorded in the Percheron Stud Book of France.

Black ; star on the forehead ; three white stockings ; 16 hands 2 in. ; weight, 1680 lbs ; foaled April 7, 1886 ; imported by the Haras National, July, 1889 ; bred by M. Dupont, Mesnil Evreux, Orne, France.

Sire Coco (5754), belonging to M. Croise ; he by MIRAMAR, belonging to M. Lalouet.

Dam COQUETTE (17923) ; she out of Coco (5754), he by MIRAMAR, belonging to M. Lalouet. Honorable mention, and 1st prize, Sherbrooke, September, 1889, Percheron stallion, three-year old. 1st prize, County of Hochelaga, September, 1889, three-year old Percheron.

PERCHERON STALLIONS.

(No. 29.)

ULRICH. No. 15211.

Recorded in the Percheron Stud Book of France.

Black ; foaled 1884 ; weight, 1670 lbs ; imported, August, 1888,
by the Haras National.

Sire MARQUIS (6411), he by CHERI (791), he by FAVORI.

Dam COQUETTE (15210), she by FAVORI II., he by FAVORI I.

(No. 30.)

HARDI. No. 11078.

Recorded in the Percheron Stud Book of France.

Iron gray ; foaled 1884 ; weight, 1650 lbs ; imported, May, 1888,
he by the Haras National.

Sire VIGOUREUX (211), he by VIGOUREUX, he by PRODUCTEUR.

Dam MUSCADINE, she by MIRAMAR.

(No. 31.)

STENTOR. No. 11457.

Recorded in the Percheron Stud Book of France.

Dapple iron grey ; foaled 1884 ; weight, 1650 lbs.

Sire MONETTE (7185), he by VIDOCQ (732), he by BAYARD
(1385), he by COCO II. (714.)

Dam PELETTE (10523), she by SELIM (749), he by PORTHOS.

(No. 32.)

SENATEUR. No. 2381.

Recorded in the Percheron Stud Book of France.

Dapple grey ; foaled 1881 ; weight, 1850 lbs ; imported, May, 1888,
by the Haras National.

Sire PICADOR, he by FAVORI.

Dam BLEUE.

(No. 33.)

BOCQUILLON. No. 1915.

Recorded in the Percheron Stud Book of France.

Iron grey ; foaled 1885 ; weight, 1630 lbs ; imported, August, 1888,
by the Haras National.

Sire VERMOUTH (2424), he by CHALANGÉ (758), he by DECIDÉ
(720), he by SUPERIOR (730), he by FAVORI I. (711).

Dam MIGNONNE, she by ROMULUS, he by MAREUIL.

(No. 34.)

SATAN, No. 15212.

Recorded in the Percheron Stud Book of France.

Gray; foaled 1883; height, 15 hands 3 in.; weight, 1600 lbs; imported, May, 1888, by the Haras National.

Sired by ROMEO (2378), he by CHERI (791), he by FAVORI I.

Dam by BOULETTE (14663), she by PARISIEN.

BRETON STALLION.

(No. 35.)

ROI DE BIGNON, No. 1499.

Recorded in the Stud Book of French Draught Horses.

Dapple grey; 15 hands 3 in.; weight, 1600 lbs; imported by the Haras National, August, 1888; bred by Baron de Grancey.

Sire COCO.

Dam FANCHETTE (Société des Agriculteurs de France).

Very fast trotter. 1st prize, Hochelaga (Quebec), heavy draught horse any breed, five-year old.

PERCHERON MARES.

(No. 36.)

FANCHETTE, No. 15107.

Recorded in the Percheron Stud Book of France.

Dapple grey; 16 hands 2 in.; weight, 1650 lbs; foaled April 13, 1883; imported, May, 1888, by the Haras National; bred by M. Chevalier, Loges, Orne.

Sire MARQUIS (6411), he by CHERI (791), he by FAVORI, belonging to M. Dupont.

Dam MARIETTE, belonging to M. Chevalier.

First prize and grand diplôme as breeding heavy draught mare, Société des Agriculteurs de France, 1888.

(No. 37.) PAQUERETTE, No. 17777.

Recorded in the Percheron Stud Book of France.

Sorrel ; 15 hands 2 in. ; weight, 1410 lbs ; foaled June 9, 1882 ; imported, July, 1889, by the Haras National ; bred by Baron de St. Preux, Boisbulant, Orne.

Sire COCO, belonging to M. Jouselin.

Dam BELLE ROSE, belonging to Baron de St. Preux.

1st prize, Hochelaga (Quebec), September, 1889, the best team of Percheron mares.

(No. 38.) GEORGETTE, No. 20567.

Recorded in the Percheron Stud Book of France.

Chesnut ; 15 hands 3 in. ; weight, 1380 lbs ; foaled April 5, 1885 ; imported, July, 1889, by the Haras National ; bred by Baron de St. Preux, Boisbulant, Orne.

Sire DOÛLE (5632), he by CHERI (791), he by FAVORI, belonging to M. Dupont.

Dam PAQUERETTE (17777), belonging to Baron de St. Preux, out of COCO, belonging to M. Jouselin.

1st prize, Hochelaga (Quebec), September, 1889, best team of Percheron mares.

(No. 104.) VENUS, No. 689.

Stud Book des Agriculteurs de France.

Imported, May, 1888, by the Haras National ; foaled 1882 ; bred by M. Cottinet sired by BRILLIANT dam by FRISETTE.

PERCHERON HORSES' SPEED.

Under the saddle ; not on the race track, but on public thoroughfare.

Two miles and a-half, Langon's races, 1865.

SARAH, Percheron mare, 7 min. 35 sec.

65 horses, average time, 9 min. 15 sec.

Three miles and a-half and 1-16, Illiers' races.

BICHETTE, Percheron mare, 12 min.

Percheron, with a dog cart ; not on race track, but on public thoroughfare.

One mile, Bethune's races : LA GRISE, 4 min. 2 sec.

Two miles, Illiers' races, 1865 : ACHILLE, 7 min. 17 sec.

Two miles and a-half, Illiers' races, VIGOUREUX, 8 min. 30 sec.

Two miles and three-quarters, Rouen's races : DECIDÉE, with a load of 400 lbs., 10 min. 49 sec.

At Fleury-sur-Andelle, Eure, M. Courturier's grey mare made 54 miles and a-half the first day in 4 hours, 1 min. and 35 sec., and the second day in 4 hours, 1 min. and 30 sec., without whip, on the public road between Lyons-la-Forest and Pont Audemer.

For performing the race, she had, when coming back to pass her stables and leave them behind without stopping.

THE FRENCH COACH HORSE.

HIS ORIGIN, BREEDING, AND EXCELLENCIES.

No animal so nearly approaches the human family in its intelligence as the highly-bred horse, and none so strongly appeals to the heart of man when suffering or misfortune overtake him. The love of his horse is the controlling power that governs the Bedouin of the desert, and in another form it exerts almost as much influence upon men in all ages and conditions. From the king to the peasant the love of a perfect horse is a bond of sympathy.

The beautiful French Coach horse of France, so recently introduced here is a revelation to the educated eyes of American horsemen ; and they bow in admiration of the far-seeing policy of their sister republic, which, under the direction of its Government has devised so thorough a plan for uniting and developing all the valuable and most desirable qualities of the very best breeds, until it has given to the world a race of horses that possess to a degree of perfection never before attained, size, style, and action. For more than a thousand years the history of the French horse has been identical with the history of the nation, and amid all the turmoil of its political strife, the safety and improvement of the horse has been a prevailing sentiment. No other nation has taken so much interest in the improvement of this noble animal, and this generation is reaping the reward of the "bread cast upon the waters" by its predecessors.

As early as 1665 the Government studs were permanently established, and from that time down to the present day the horse-breeding

of France has been reduced to a science. Under the fostering care and patronage of the Government, which has generously and liberally provided for every contingency, the raising of high-class horses of the different breeds has become a possibility. In 1789 there were in France 3,239 approved and Government stallions, and from 1815 to 1833 the Government bought for service in their studs 1,902 stallions. Of these 223 came from Arabia and other foreign countries, 853 from the northern departments of France, and 826 were selected from the finest of the improved breeds from Government stallions. In 1831 a notable advance was made toward the improvement of the light-breeds suitable for coach and cavalry purposes, which was followed in 1833 by a royal decree establishing a Government stud book for the preservation of pedigrees, and this was placed under the supervision of the Minister of Agriculture. After the establishment of this stud book, more critical judgment was exercised in the selection of stallions for Government use, and a decided improvement has taken place in the character of the horses of the entire country, between 11,000 and 12,000 owned by the Government having been recorded. No animal is given a number unless belonging to the Government studs. In 1870 the management of the Government haras, or studs, was vested in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce under the immediate supervision of a director-general, eight inspectors, twenty-six sub-directors, ten superintendents and twenty-six veterinaries. In 1874 the number of stallions owned by the Government of France was ordered increased 200 per year until they should reach 2,500, and the credit necessary for prizes awarded to breeding animals should reach 1,500,000 per annum, and a special sum of 50,000 francs per year was granted to make experiments with Arabs and Anglo-Arabs, and for this purpose sixty finely bred mares were placed at the haras of Pompadour.

The French Government has kept one central object constantly in view, the encouragement of the people by every possible means to adopt a higher standard of breeding; furnishing them the means to accomplish this by introducing into every locality the finest stallions of the different breeds, which are offered for use at a nominal service fee. These consist, first, of stallions owned by the Government; second, stallions belonging to private individuals, inspected and approved by the Government, such approved stallions receiving from the Government from 300 to 3,000 francs per annum, according to their breeding and superior excellence; third, authorized stallions—

animals that by Government inspection are pronounced of good quality and worthy of public patronage. To further prevent the use of inferior individuals a decree was issued in 1885 excluding from public service all stallions not authorized by the Government.

The valuable qualities claimed for the French Coach horses over those of other coach breeds are based upon a system of breeding not possessed by any other race. Instead of being the product of a multiplicity of ideas, the French Coach horse has been developed under the exclusive guidance of the Director-General of the National studs of France; and as those officials are educated in the same schools, trained in the same system, and taught to seek the same qualities and form, it is easy to understand how such great perfection and uniformity in this breed has been attained. These horses are the descendants of the Arab, the famous breed of the Merlerault and the French and English Thoroughbreds. The uniting and concentrating of all the valuable qualities of these breeds through so many generations, has developed a race of such size and wonderful endurance, combined with perfect symmetry and graceful carriage, that our idea of perfection in a coach horse has been attained, while their breeding assures their power to transmit these qualities to their offspring. The most famous trotting families of this breed are the result of the mingling of the blood of the Norfolk trotters, a breed that through imported Bel-founder has given to American trotters much of their renown imported Phenomenon in France corresponding to imported Belford in the United States.

No other coach horse can approach them in the combination of size and stylish action, for though they may never attain as high a rate of speed as the light-weight American trotter, yet their achievements over the inferior tracks of their native country, in their three to seven miles races, stamp their endurance as something wonderful—a quality that can only be obtained by a horse of their size.

Many of these horses weigh from 1,300 to 1,400 pounds, and yet are as graceful as a fawn and beautiful as a picture.

In order to secure the very finest, we make our purchases in the summer, before the government stallions are selected, thus securing the choicest of every year's production, the government always buying three-year olds. While this system has the advantage of securing the very best animals, it also necessitates the payment of larger prices in order to obtain them. This course indicates sound business

policy ; for our patrons are not of a class who will be satisfied with inferior animals though purchased at lower prices.

Only French Coachers of the best breeding, with well-established pedigrees, combined with superior individual merit, should be imported—and for them and their produce we predict a greater degree of popularity than has ever been accorded any other breed of horses in the world. With all the strength and endurance necessary for performing farm or other heavy labor, they still have the ease and elegance of action that is characteristic of their Thoroughbred ancestors. They are indeed a magnificent race of horses, and the Canadian equine history of the next ten years will verify the truth of this prediction.

Confident that no horses of this breed have ever been brought from France accompanied by the records of finer lineage or possessing higher individual qualities than these described in the following pages, we submit them to the criticism of all who desire to inspect or purchase, with full confidence that they will prove as valuable and successful in Canada as their ancestors have in France.

NOTES FROM FRANCE.

The demand this year for the French Coacher is on the increase. Nearly every importer has taken one or two over on trial ; but I am sorry to say, generally speaking, these men know little of our grand French horse, and are taking over horses that will do more harm than good to the future trade of America. Just mind what I say. There is no such a thing as a cheap Coacher, especially for breeding purposes. You need not come here to buy what you can find in your own country. Light-boned, no-actioned horses are to be found by thousands here but the genuine high-stepping, high-bred Coacher is scarce and difficult to buy. The prices are high, because the French Government is always there to buy the good ones, consequently you must buy younger stock. This applies to dealers who want to make money out of them. But for the genuine breeder who wants one or two stallions to cover let him not flinch at the price, for if he does not get the good one he wants and has seen the government will have him. A great trade and future there is in America for the Coacher. Rich men now travel a good deal, and are gradually getting educated to our system of high, slow stepping pairs, drawing heavy broughams and victorias through the streets of Paris and London, and are be-

ginning to feel that their wives and families are safer behind such a pair than behind a dashing pair of high-flying trotters. Then, again, the day is coming, if it is not already here, that Europe, especially England, is clamouring after cavalry horses. Where can she get them if not from America? America has all the material to supply the whole of the continent with good cavalry horses, and the only horse capable of doing it is the French Coacher. If you buy the Coacher, however, buy none but the best, and keep track of his pedigree. Do not buy one from an old scrub of a mare. See that he has plenty of bone, and his knee action is equal to his hind hock action, and that he carries his head high and shows his breeding in it. W.

La-Ferte-Bernard, Sept., 26.

FRENCH COACH STALLIONS.

(No. 51.)

HOLOPHERNE.

Ottawa, 1888, carriage stallion three-year old, 1st prize. Sherbrooke, 1889, French coachers, four-years old, 1st prize.

Bay; 15 hands 3 in.; weight, 1400 lbs.; bred by M. Forcinal, of Neuville, près Seez, department of Orne; got by the government stallion GEDEON; dam MEDUSE (bay, foaled 1864), by DESTIN and a daughter of NOTEUR; imported Aug. 1888, by the Haras National; GEDEON foaled 1879, by HARAMI (full blood Arab), and Stockwell mare (11644).

DESTIN, foaled 1859, by Usité and Troarn.

USITE, foaled 1854, by Eperon and Mahomet.

EPERON, foaled 1849, by Sting and Maid of Fez by Muley-Moloch.

STING, foaled 1843, by Slane and Echo by Emilius.

NOTEUR, foaled 1847, by Eylan out of a daughter of Diomède and the mother of Bourgeois-Gentilhomme by Diomède and Young Rattler.

EYLAN, bay, foaled 1835, by Napoleon out of Delphine by Massond Arabian.

NAPOLEON, bay, foaled 1824, by Bob Booty out of the Pope mare by Waxy Pope.

BOB BOOTY, chestnut, foaled 1804, by Chanticker out of Terne by Bagot.

CHANTICKER, bay, foaled 1787, by Woodpecker out of a daughter Eclipse.

WOODPECKER, chestnut, foaled 1773 by Herod out of Miss Ramden by Cade by Godolphin Arabian.

HEROD, bay, foaled 1758, by Tartar out of Cypron by Blaze.

TARTAR, foaled 1743, by Partner out of Meliora by Fox.

PARTNER, foaled 1718, by Jigg out of a sister to Mixbury by Carwen bay Barb.

JIGG, by Byerly Turk (1680) out of a daughter of Spanker, Spanker by d'Arcy, Yellow Turk out of old Morocco mare by Morocco Barb.

(No. 52.)

GENERAL FROTTE.

Dark bay ; 15 hands 3 in. ; weight, 1450 ; foaled, June 15, 1886 ; bred by M. Evrard, of Neuville, près Seez, department Orne ; got by the government stallion CICERON II. ; dam MATRONE (bay) ; imported June, 1889, by the Haras National.

CICERON II., foaled 1880, by Tigris et Centaure (12352).

TIGRIS, foaled 1875, by Lavater and Modestie she by the Heir of Lime and Ugolin Lahore.

LAVATER, foaled 1867, by Crocus and Candelaria.

CROCUS, foaled 1856, by Norfolk Phenomenon.

NORFOLK PHENOMENON, black, foaled 1845, by Old Phenomenon.

CENTAURE, foaled 1858, by Séducteur and Merlerault, Hector, Jaggard.

SEDUCTEUR, foaled 1852, by Noteur and Fatibello Railleux Eastham.

NOTEUR, by Eylan—Napoleon—Bob Booty—Chanticleer—Woodpecker—Herod—Tartar—Partner—Jigg—Byerly Turk (1680).

(For further pedigree see Holopherne's)

(No. 53.)

HELIOTROPE.

Cherry bay ; 15½ hands ; weight 1400 lbs. ; foaled March, 1885 ; got by the government stallion BARRABAS ; dam FLEURIE by URIMESNIL ; imported May, 1888, by the Haras National.

BARRABAS, by Jactator and Niger, Centaure.

JACTATOR, 1865, by Elu and the mother of Buci and Idomenee by an Arabian mare.

ELU, chestnut, 1860, by Idalis out of a daughter of Tipple Cider.

IDALIS, chestnut, 1842, by Don Quichotte out of a daughter of Chapman.

DON QUICHOTTE, bay, 1839, by Sylvio out of Moine by Tigris.

SYLVIO, bay, 1826, by Trance out of Hebe by Rubens.

TRANCE, bay, 1817, by Phantom out of Pope Joan by Waxy.

PHANTOM, bay, 1808, by Walton out of Julia Whiskey.

WALTON, bay, 1799, by St. Peter out of Arethusa by Dungannon.

SIR PETER, brown, 1784, by Highflyer out of Papillon by Snap.

HIGHFLYER, bay, 1774, by Herod out of Rachel by Blank by Godolphin Arabian. (1724).

HEROD, bay, 1798, by Tartar out of Cypron by Blaze.

TARTAR, 1718, by Jigg out of a sister to Mixbury by Curwen bay Barb.

Jigg, by Byerly Turk (1680) out of a daughter of Spanker.

URIMESNIL, 1876, by Partisan and Jarnac, Sinope.

PARTISAN, 1871, by Galba and Wanderer.

GALBA, 1862, by Umber and Sylvio.

UMBER, 1894, by Pledge and Polecat.

PLEDGE, 1846, by Royal Oak and Young Rattler Visir.

ROYAL OAK, 1823, by Catton and Smolensko mare.

(No. 54.)

MARQUIS DE PUISAYE.

TORONTO, carriage stallion, three-year old (no special class for French coachers), 3rd prize, 1889. La Prairie, 1st prize, French coach, any age, 1889. Sherbrooke, 1889, 3 years old, French coach, 1st prize.

Bay; 16 hands; weight, 1500 lbs; foaled March 12, 1886; bred by M. Mauny, of La Cochère, department Orne; got by the Government stallion TIGRIS; dam EUTERPE, chestnut, foaled 1879, by JACTATOR, and a daughter of TONNERRE DES INDES; imported, June, 1889, by the Haras National.

TIGRIS, foaled 1875, by Lavater and Modestie (10293), she by the Heir of Lime and Ugolin Lahore.

LAVATER, foaled 1867, by Crocus and Candelaria.

CROCUS, foaled 1886, by Norfolk Phenomenon.

NORFOLK PHENOMENON, black, foaled 1848, by Old Phenomenon.

JACTATOR, foaled 1865, by Elu and the mother of Buci and Idomenée by Eylan and an Arabian mare.

ELU, foaled 1858, by Electeur and Lahore.

ELECTEUR, foaled 1836, by Y. Rattler and Y. Topper.

Y. RATTLEUR, foaled 1811, by Rattler and Snap mare.

RATTLEUR, bay, foaled 1784, by Magnum Bonum, out of Flora by Lofty, by Godolphin Arabian (1724).

MAGNUM BONUM, bay, foaled 1773, by Matchem, out of a daughter of Regulus by Godolphin Arabian.

MATCHEM, bay, foaled, 1748, by Cade, out of a daughter of Partner by Jigg, by Byerly Turk out of a daughter of Spanker (1680).

CADÉ, bay, foaled 1734, by Godolphin Arabian (brown, 1724), out of Rosana by the Bald Galloway.

We most earnestly solicit the amateur of horse flesh to come and see this stallion whose sire is an English thoroughbred, and to see after *Holopherne*, whose grandsire was a pure Arabian.

ARABIAN HORSES.

We import every year some pure bred Arabian stallions, and had six of them last year from Khiva (Asia). We import them generally on special order. At Fleur de Lys, Dakota, we have been most successful in crossing pure Arabian sires on the Western and Percheron mares. We will import some of the purest blood for Canadian buyers on orders. Correspondence solicited.

1100110111111111
1101111111111111



LOUIS BEAUBIEN

Importateur et Eleveur

*** DE ***

Betail Normand (Cotentin,)

Betail Ayrshire,

Cochons Chester White et Berkshire,

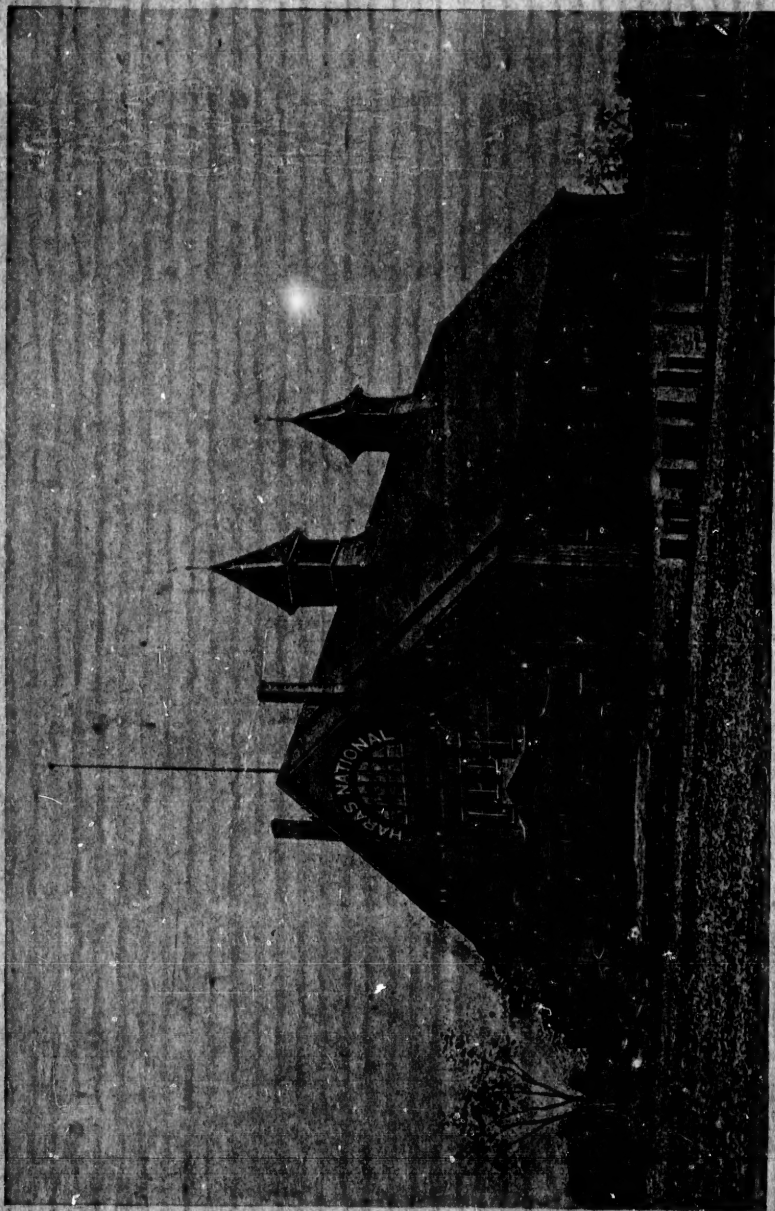
Volailles Plymouth Rock.

FERME, OUTREMONT, pres MONTBEAL.

BUREAU :

30 Rue St-Jacques,

MONTREAL.



HARAS NATIONAL (Stables at Outremont.)

THREE MILES NORTH OF MONTREAL.

